

Progress in ENGLISH GRAMMAR

2

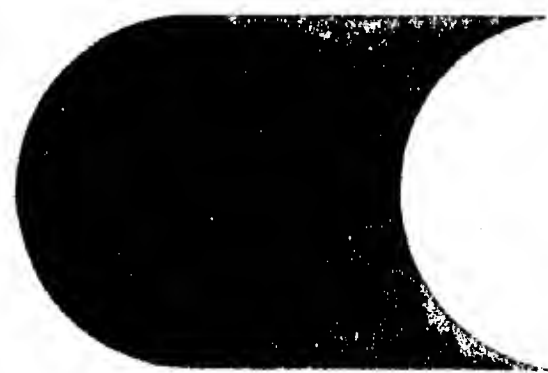
Chris Barker
Gülay Kıratlı



Progress in

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR



Chris Barker
Gülay Kıratlı



Pearson Education Limited
Edinburgh Gate
Harlow
Essex CM20 2JE
England
and Associated Companies throughout the World.

Visit our website at www.longman-elt.com

© Pearson Education Limited 2000

The right of Chris Barker and Gülay Kıratlı to be identified as authors of this Work has been asserted by them in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the Publishers.

First published 2000

Set in Rotis

Printed and bound in The Lebanon by Librairie du Liban

ISBN 0-582-43572-2

Prepared for the publishers by AMR

Illustrations by Art Construction, Celia Hart and Bill Piggins

Cover design by Jim Weaver

Project managed by Julia Newsome

Welcome to *Progress in English Grammar, Book 2*. *Progress in English Grammar* is a series of three books which give students practice in English grammar. Book 2 is for elementary learners. You can use it in the classroom, for homework or for self-study.

Progress in English Grammar is designed to supplement your course book. The order of the sections follows the most common order of grammar presentation in major course books. However, you may not want to work straight through the book. You may want to practise only some sections, or you may want to study them in a different order from the way the book is laid out. The Contents list at the front and the Index at the back will help you to find specific grammar points.

Each of the sections has a short presentation box to remind you of a particular grammar point. This is followed by graded exercises which begin by helping you to recognise the item of grammar and to practise it on its own. Then there are exercises practising the item in other forms or with other items. For example, you will practise the past continuous first in the positive and negative, then in short answer and question forms. Then all forms are practised together contrasted with the past simple, and later in relative clauses and with *when* and *while*. In this way both the form and the meaning of each grammar point become familiar in easy steps.

For the teacher there are answer keys and progress tests available separately.

Contents

1	The definite article	6	8	Possessive pronouns and <i>whose</i>?	3
2	<i>must</i> for obligation	9		with possessive adjectives and <i>whose</i> ?	3
	positive and negative	10			
	<i>must</i> and <i>can</i>	12			
3	Short answers		9	Pronouns <i>some-</i>, <i>any-</i>, <i>no-</i>, <i>every-</i>	3
	present simple, present continuous, future				
	with <i>going to</i> , past simple, <i>have got</i> , <i>can</i>	13	10	Defining relative clauses with <i>who</i>, <i>which</i> and <i>where</i>	3
4	Countable and uncountable nouns	17	11	Past continuous	
	with <i>a/an</i> , <i>some</i> and <i>any</i>	18		positive and negative	4
	nouns that are both			with questions and short answers	4
	countable and uncountable	20		and past simple	4
	unit nouns + uncountable nouns	21		past simple and continuous with relative clauses	4
	unit nouns + countable and uncountable nouns	22		past simple and continuous with <i>when</i> / <i>while</i>	4
	with <i>how much</i> and <i>how many</i>	23	12	Prepositions of place and time	
	mixed practice	24		place; directions	52
5	<i>would like</i>			place and time	54
	<i>would like</i> + noun phrase	25	13	Time adverbials	55
	<i>would like</i> + <i>one</i> / <i>some</i>	26	14	Present perfect simple	
	<i>would like</i> + verb phrase	27		regular	56
6	Present continuous for future and present			irregular	59
	future	28		<i>gone</i> and <i>been</i>	61
	future and present	31		with <i>ever</i> and <i>never</i>	62
	compared with <i>going to</i>	32		with <i>ever</i> and superlative adjectives	64
7	Verb + gerund	33		with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>	65
				with <i>just</i> , <i>already</i> and <i>yet</i>	68
				with <i>the first</i> / <i>second</i> / ...	72
				contrasted with past simple	73

15 Mixed practice	75	23 First conditional	
mixed tense practice	75	present simple + <i>will / won't</i>	101
<i>for, since</i> , prepositions of time	78	questions	104
16 Future with <i>will</i>		<i>unless</i>	105
positive and negative	79	<i>might</i>	106
questions and short answers	80	present simple + imperative	107
predictions	81	24 Adjectives and adverbs	
decisions	82	regular	108
offers, promises and threats	83	regular and irregular	109
<i>will</i> and <i>going to</i>	84	25 The passive	
<i>will</i> and present continuous	85	present simple	111
17 <i>should</i>		past simple	115
positive, negative and questions	86	present and past simple	118
and <i>ought to</i>	89	past simple: active and passive	119
18 <i>have (got) to</i>		26 Mixed practice: tenses	120
positive	90	27 Quantifiers	
<i>have to</i> and <i>have got to</i>	91	<i>a lot of, much, many</i>	121
questions	92	with <i>a few, a little,</i> <i>a bit of</i>	122
<i>don't have to</i>	93	<i>some, any, many, much,</i> <i>a few, a little, no</i>	123
<i>had to</i>	94	Irregular verb list	124
<i>have got to</i> and <i>had to</i>	95		
19 <i>need to</i>	96		
20 <i>can</i> and <i>could</i>	97		
21 Mixed practice			
modals	98		
22 Suggestions and invitations	99		

1

The definite article

• The definite article

REMEMBER

Common uses of *the*

We use *the*

- 1 when we refer to something which both the speaker and the listener can identify, or something of which there is only one:

Here's the bus. (We know which bus.
It's the one we want.)

Compare:

Here's a bus. (Which bus is it? Is it
the one we want?)

We're going

to the café. (We know which café.)

Compare:

We're going
to a café. (Which café?)

What time does

the sun rise? (We know which sun –
there's only one.)

- 2 when we refer to something already mentioned:

*I bought a jacket and a shirt, but the jacket
is too big.*

- 3 with plural states and countries:

the USA, the Netherlands

(Note also *the UK, the United Kingdom, the
Great Britain*)

- 4 with the names of geographical areas,
mountains, rivers, seas, oceans, groups of
islands and deserts:

*the Black Forest, the Alps, the Danube, the
Black Sea, the Pacific, the Seychelles, the
Sahara*

- 5 with the names of public buildings,
including cinemas and theatres:

*the post office, the Ritzy (Cinema), the
Empire (Theatre)*

- 6 in the following time phrases:

*in the morning, in the afternoon, in the
evening*

- 7 with superlatives:

It's the best film on at the moment.

- 8 with musical instruments:

She plays the drums.

1 Insert *the* in the correct place.

the
Example Where's Town Hall?

- 1 He's in school football team.
- 2 What's worst film of all time?
- 3 Can you play piano?
- 4 It's three in morning!
- 5 We went to Canary Islands last year.
- 6 I've got an apple and an orange. You can have apple.
- 7 He moved to UK in 1996.
- 8 What time is match?
- 9 Excuse me. Where is bank
- 10 Moon is full tonight.

- The definite and indefinite articles

5 Write *the*, *a* or *an* in the gaps.

(Atthe... reception desk of the Regent Hotel)

Receptionist: Your room is number 514, on (1)fifth floor. There two keys. (2)large one is for the door and small one is for (4)mini-bar.

Man: Thank you.

Receptionist: Do you need (5)alarm call in (6)morning, s

Man: No, thanks. Is there (7)lift?

Receptionist: Yes, sir. (8)lift is over there.

Man: Thank you.

(Five minutes later, at the reception desk)

Man: Excuse me. There's (9)spider in my room. It's in (10)bath. It's enormous!

Receptionist: Calm down, sir. Just go back upstairs and put it out of (11>window.

Man: I can't. It's (12)biggest spider in the whole world!

Receptionist: Here's (13)piece of paper and (14)glass. Jus put (15)paper under (16)spider, put (17)glass on top and take it to (18>window.

Man: You don't understand. This isn't (19)ordinary spider!

Receptionist: Oh really, sir. Why are you so frightened? (20)two-year-old child isn't frightened of spiders!



2

must for obligation

- *must*: positive, negative, questions and short answers

REMEMBER

must

We use *must*

- 1 when we feel something is necessary:
I must finish my work before I go out.
- 2 when we want to make a strong suggestion:
You must finish your work before you go out.
- 3 when we are referring to a standard procedure or a rule:
You can't see the doctor now.
You must make an appointment.
You must always stop at a red light.

We use *mustn't*

- 1 when we want to express prohibition, especially when we are talking about rules:
Students mustn't wear make up at school.
- 2 when we want to make a strong suggestion:
You really mustn't worry about him.
He's fine.

The positive form, negative form, question form and short answers are the same for all persons:

<i>I must</i>	<i>I mustn't</i>	<i>Must I?</i>	<i>Yes, I must / No, I mustn't</i>
<i>you must, etc.</i>	<i>you mustn't, etc.</i>	<i>Must you? etc.</i>	<i>Yes, you must / No, you mustn't, etc.</i>

6 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

Example You*must*.. fasten your seatbelt while you're driving.

- 1 You make a lot of noise in the hospital.
- 2 We go to the stadium early to get a good seat.
- 3 Students chew gum during lessons.
- 4 I've got an interview tomorrow. I go to bed early tonight.
- 5 You wear safety glasses when you're doing metalwork.
- 6 Children play with matches.
- 7 He get so nervous about exams.
- 8 You leave your seat when the plane is landing.
- 9 The lake is very dirty. You swim in it.
- 10 Why you go? Stay a bit longer.
- 11 You smoke in a petrol station.
- 12 A: I'm going to tell her what you said. B: No, no, you!
- 13 you always be so difficult?
- 14 A: You learn to be more patient. B: You're right. I
- 15 You switch off your mobile phone on the plane.

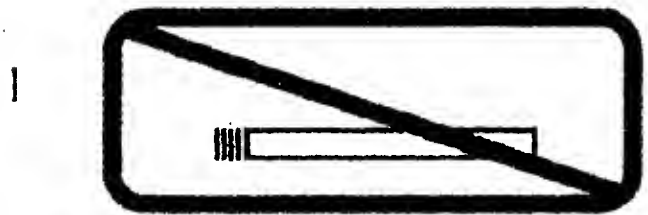
- *must*: positive and negative

7 Look at the signs and write sentences using *must* or *mustn't* with the expressions in the box.



buy	leave	smoke
drive	light	swim
drop	pick	wear

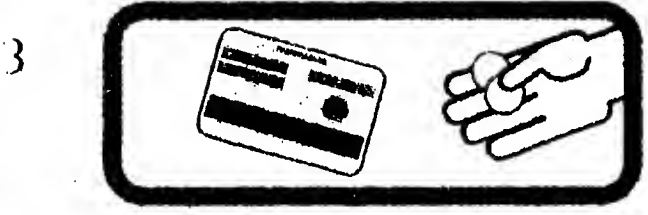
Example You mustn't light fires in the picnic area.



.....
in this office.



.....
the flowers.



.....
a ticket before you travel.



.....
litter.



.....
at more than 50 kilometres per hour.



.....
your bags at the reception desk.



.....
near the rocks.



.....
a safety helmet at all times.

- **must: positive and negative**

8 Rewrite the rules for the youth hostel using *must* or *mustn't*.

Example Don't smoke inside the building.
You mustn't smoke inside the building.....

AVIEMORE YOUTH HOSTEL

1

Make your bed every morning.

2

Don't play loud music in your room.

3

Don't use the showers after 11 p.m.

4

Don't drink the water from the bathroom taps.

5

Clean the washbasin after use.

6

Don't eat in your room.

7

Empty the rubbish bins every morning.

8

Write down your name for a packed lunch before 10.30 at night.

9

Don't leave anything valuable in your room.

10

Tell us where you are going each day.

11

Switch off your mobile phone before 11 p.m.

12

Don't wear muddy boots or shoes in the house.

• must and can

REMEMBER
can

You can use can to talk about something which is allowed:
You can go in now, but you mustn't make a noise.

9 Use the notes to write about the school rules.

Examples use a computer for homework? OK
write everything by hand in class? YES

Students can use a computer for homework but they must write everything by hand in class.

chew gum in class? NO
have a snack at breaktime? OK

Students must not chew gum in class but they can have a snack at breaktime.

1 learn at least one language? YES
learn more than one language? OK

Students if they wish

2 wear a uniform (Year 7 – Year 11)? YES
wear their own clothes (Year 12 – Year 13)? OK

Students in Years 7 to 11

3 bring snacks into school? OK
eat them in class? NO

Students

4 use a dictionary in class? OK
use a dictionary in exams? NO

Students

5 make phone calls from the school payphones? OK
use mobile phones? NO

Students

Short answers

- Short answers: present simple, present continuous, future with *going to*, past simple, *have got*, *can*

REMEMBER

Present tense of *to be*

Are you tired?

Short answers

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

have got

Have you got a pen?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Present simple

Do you like horror films?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

can

Can you ski?

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

there is / there are

Is there a free magazine with the newspaper?

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

Present continuous

Are you going out?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Future with *going to*

Are you going to cycle into town?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Past tense of *to be*

Were you out late last night?

Yes, I was.

No, I wasn't.

Past simple

Did you go to Tamara's party?

Yes, I did.

No, I didn't.

10 Complete the replies.

Example A: Is there a Maths test on Thursday? B: Yes, there is.....

- 1 A: Is she going to run in the London Marathon? B: Yes,
- 2 A: Are there any tomatoes left? B: No,
- 3 A: Are you feeling OK? B: Yes,
- 4 A: Can you play the guitar? B: No,
- 5 A: Did we disturb you? B: No,
- 6 A: Were you both frightened? B: Yes,
- 7 A: Is he going to see the doctor? B: No,
- 8 A: Do your grandparents live with you? B: Yes,
- 9 A: Has he got a video camera? B: No,
- 10 A: Was the film good? B: No,

• Short answers

11 Read the dialogue and write the answers to the questions.

Rasim: What are you going to do at New Year?
Tulay: I don't know. What about you?
Rasim: My brother and I are going to meet our cousins in Budapest.
They're from Paris, so we're going to meet in Budapest because
it's half way between Paris and Istanbul.
Tulay: What's Budapest like?
Rasim: It's great, especially the old town. I was there this summer at a
music festival and we stayed at a hotel in the old town.
Tulay: Where are you going to stay this time?
Rasim: There's a youth hostel about two kilometres from the centre.
We're going to stay there. Why don't you join us?
Tulay: That sounds great, but I'm afraid it isn't possible.
Rasim: Why not?
Tulay: Well, my father usually wants everybody in the family to stay here.
We have a family party on 31st December. It's OK, but I want to
do something different. New Year's always the same.
Rasim: Well, if you change your mind, let me know.

Example Is Rasim asking Tulay about her plans for New Year? ...Yes, he is...

- 1 Has Tulay got plans for New Year?
- 2 Do Rasim's cousins live in Budapest?
- 3 Does Rasim know Budapest?
- 4 Is the old town a good place to stay?
- 5 Did Rasim go to Budapest a long time ago?
- 6 Did he stay in a hotel there?
- 7 Is Rasim going to stay in the old town at New Year?
- 8 Can Tulay go to Budapest?
- 9 Does she usually stay at home for New Year?
- 10 Does she usually do the same thing at New Year?
- 11 Is she getting bored with family parties?
- 12 Does Rasim want Tulay to go to Budapest?

- Short answers; present simple, present continuous, future with going to, past simple

12 Read the notes about a football match and answer the questions.

Game	Chelsea v. Hull City
Place	Boothferry Park (Hull City's home ground)
Weather conditions	Dark and wet
Half-time score	Hull City 1 : Chelsea 2
Final score	Hull City 1. Scorer: Brown, Chelsea 6. Scorers: Poyet (3), Sutton, Di Matteo, Edwards (own goal)
Comments	Hull City stay in the Third Division. Chelsea now in training for their next game
Chelsea's next game	Leeds (18th December) at Stamford Bridge (Chelsea's home ground)
Hull City's next game	Tranmere Rovers (15th January) at Prenton Park (Tranmere Rovers' home ground)

Example Did Chelsea play at home?
No, they didn't. They played in Hull.....

- 1 Was it bright and dry on the afternoon of the game?
.....
- 2 Were Hull City in the lead at half time?
.....
- 3 Did Sutton score three goals?
.....
- 4 Did Di Matteo score an own goal?
.....
- 5 Are Hull City going to move into the Second Division?
.....
- 6 Are Chelsea taking it easy at the moment?
.....
- 7 Is Chelsea's next game in Leeds?
.....
- 8 Is Hull City's next game in December?
.....

- Short answers; present simple, present continuous, future with *going to*, past simple

13 Answer these questions about yourself.

Example Do you go out on Saturdays?
 Yes, I do. I usually meet **my friends in town** on Saturday afternoon.

- 1 Do you usually go out at weekends?
.....
- 2 Have you got any plans for next weekend?
.....
- 3 What was the last film you saw? Did you enjoy it?
.....
- 4 Do you like dance music?
.....
- 5 Are you reading any good books at the moment?
.....
- 6 Do you usually go on holiday with your parents?
.....
- 7 Did you have birthday parties as a child?
.....
- 8 Do you have birthday parties now?
.....
- 9 Can you remember the names of your teachers at primary school?
.....
- 10 Were you good at all subjects at primary school?
.....
- 11 Are you good at all subjects now?
.....
- 12 Do you want to go to college / university when you leave school?
.....
- 13 Are you going to get married?
.....
- 14 Are you going to have children?
.....

Countable and uncountable nouns

• Countable and uncountable nouns

REMEMBER

Countable nouns

Countable nouns are things we can count:

two books, four apples

We can use *a / an* with a singular countable noun: *a book, an apple, a child*

We can make countable nouns plural:

books, apples, children

We can use numbers with countable nouns:

one book, two apples, three children

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are things we cannot count: *bread, money*

We cannot use *a / an* with an uncountable noun.

Uncountable nouns take a singular verb.

We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns.

14 Write *a* or *an* before the countable nouns. Leave a blank before the nouns which are usually uncountable.

Examplesa..... sandwich

.....-..... paper

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 accident | 16 furniture | 31 orange |
| 2 air | 17 gas | 32 piano |
| 3 balloon | 18 homework | 33 poster |
| 4 bed | 19 hour | 34 rain |
| 5 bike | 20 jewellery | 35 research |
| 6 bottle | 21 journey | 36 rice |
| 7 butter | 22 lake | 37 sand |
| 8 cheese | 23 luggage | 38 shower |
| 9 coin | 24 map | 39 singer |
| 10 concert | 25 meat | 40 snow |
| 11 cotton | 26 milk | 41 spider |
| 12 exam | 27 money | 42 sugar |
| 13 food | 28 music | 43 ticket |
| 14 forest | 29 news | 44 water |
| 15 fruit | 30 newspaper | 45 wolf |

• Countable and uncountable nouns with *a / an, some* and *any*

REMEMBER

a / an + singular countable noun

a pen, an exercise book

some / any + uncountable noun

some cheese, any cheese

some / any + plural countable noun

some pens, any pens

15 Complete the sentences with *a / an, some* or *any*.

Example I can't see children in the park today.

- 1 Are there girls in your football team?
- 2 Have you got paper clips?
- 3 Here, have nuts.
- 4 Is there sugar in my coffee?
- 5 My brother has got new jeans.
- 6 Are there apples on the tree in your garden?
- 7 Have we got butter?
- 8 They've got baby giraffe in the city zoo.
- 9 I'm going to the market to buy fruit.
- 10 There isn't tea in the pot.
- 11 They can have bread and honey if they're hungry.
- 12 Are there eggs in the fridge?
- 13 There's policeman at the door.
- 14 Is there news about the plane crash?
- 15 There was accident on the bridge last night.
- 16 There are good films on at the moment.
- 17 My aunt is living in very nice house outside the city.
- 18 I can't brush my teeth because there isn't toothpaste left.
- 19 Let me give you advice.
- 20 There aren't taxis here. You must walk down to the station.
- 21 The dog's very thirsty. Give him water.
- 22 You need paper and pair of scissors.
- 23 Have you got antiseptic cream?
- 24 flowers arrived for you this morning.
- 25 I'm going to get money from the cash machine.

• **Countable and uncountable nouns**

16 Correct the sentences.

Example Let's have snack before the film.
 Let's have a snack before the film.....

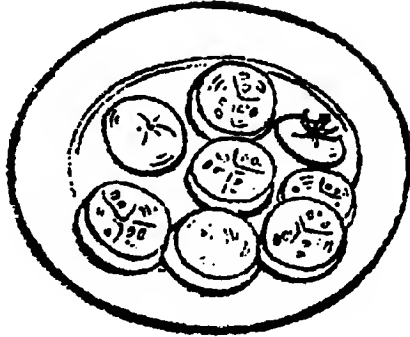
- 1 I'd like some informations please.
.....
- 2 You need to put some picture on the walls.
.....
- 3 We need new furnitures for our flat.
.....
- 4 Is there any train to Birmingham tonight?
.....
- 5 Put those rubbish in the bin.
.....
- 6 There's a milk in the fridge.
.....
- 7 I'm afraid there isn't coffee left.
.....
- 8 Your advice were always good.
.....
- 9 Would you like an ice in your drink?
.....
- 10 The traffic were really bad this morning.
.....
- 11 She has a lot of works to do in the evening.
.....
- 12 The lands in this part of the country are good for farming.
.....
- 13 It was difficult decision.
.....
- 14 Excuse me. I'd like tomatoes, please.
.....
- 15 You work from 9 till 2 and then you have a free time until 5.
.....

• Nouns which can be both countable and uncountable

a tomato



some tomato



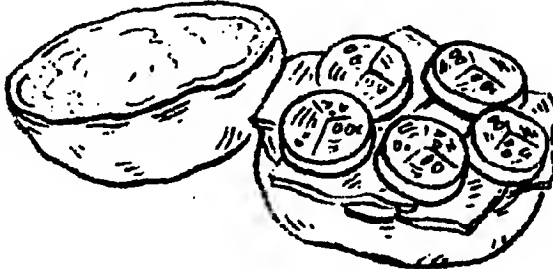
some tomatoes



I'd like a tomato with my roll.



I'd like some tomato in my roll.



I'd like some tomatoes with my roll.



17 Each of the following nouns can be countable or uncountable. Fill in the chart. Then complete the sentences.

	Countable singular	Countable plural	Uncountable
tomato	..a tomato.....	..some tomatoes..	..some tomato.....
1 cucumber			
2 lettuce			
3 cake			
4 egg			
5 ice cream			

Example (tomato) We're growing ..some tomatoes.. on the balcony.

- 1 (cucumber) There's in this sandwich.
- 2 (lettuce) I'm making a salad. Can I have from your garden
- 3 (cake) I bought from Pat's Pantry but they were a bit dry
- 4 (egg) You've got on the front of your T-shirt
- 5 (ice cream) There's in the fridge. It's in a containe

• Unit nouns + uncountable nouns

REMEMBER

We cannot make uncountable nouns plural but we can use unit nouns with them to show different amounts.

Piece and *bit* are useful 'general purpose' unit nouns:

paper *a piece of paper*
oil *a bit of oil*

There are also more specific unit nouns and quantities:

bread *a loaf of bread, a slice of bread*
milk *a glass of milk, a litre of milk*

Unit nouns can be plural:

two loaves of bread, three slices of bread
four glasses of milk, five litres of milk

18 Match the unit nouns with the uncountable nouns. There may be more than one item in Box B which matches an item in Box A.

A		B	
1 a slice of	9 a carton of	a) shampoo	i) spaghetti
2 a can of	10 a packet of	b) bread	j) rubbish
3 a sheet of	11 a lump of	c) chocolate	k) soap
4 a tin of	12 a bottle of	d) lemonade	l) fresh milk
5 a sachet of	13 a glass of	e) honey	m) sugar
6 a bar of	14 a pile of	f) juice	n) perfume
7 a tube of	15 a litre of	g) paper	o) toothpaste
8 a jar of		h) tomatoes	

- 1 b) a slice of bread.....

2

3

4

5

6

7

8
- 9

10

11

12

13

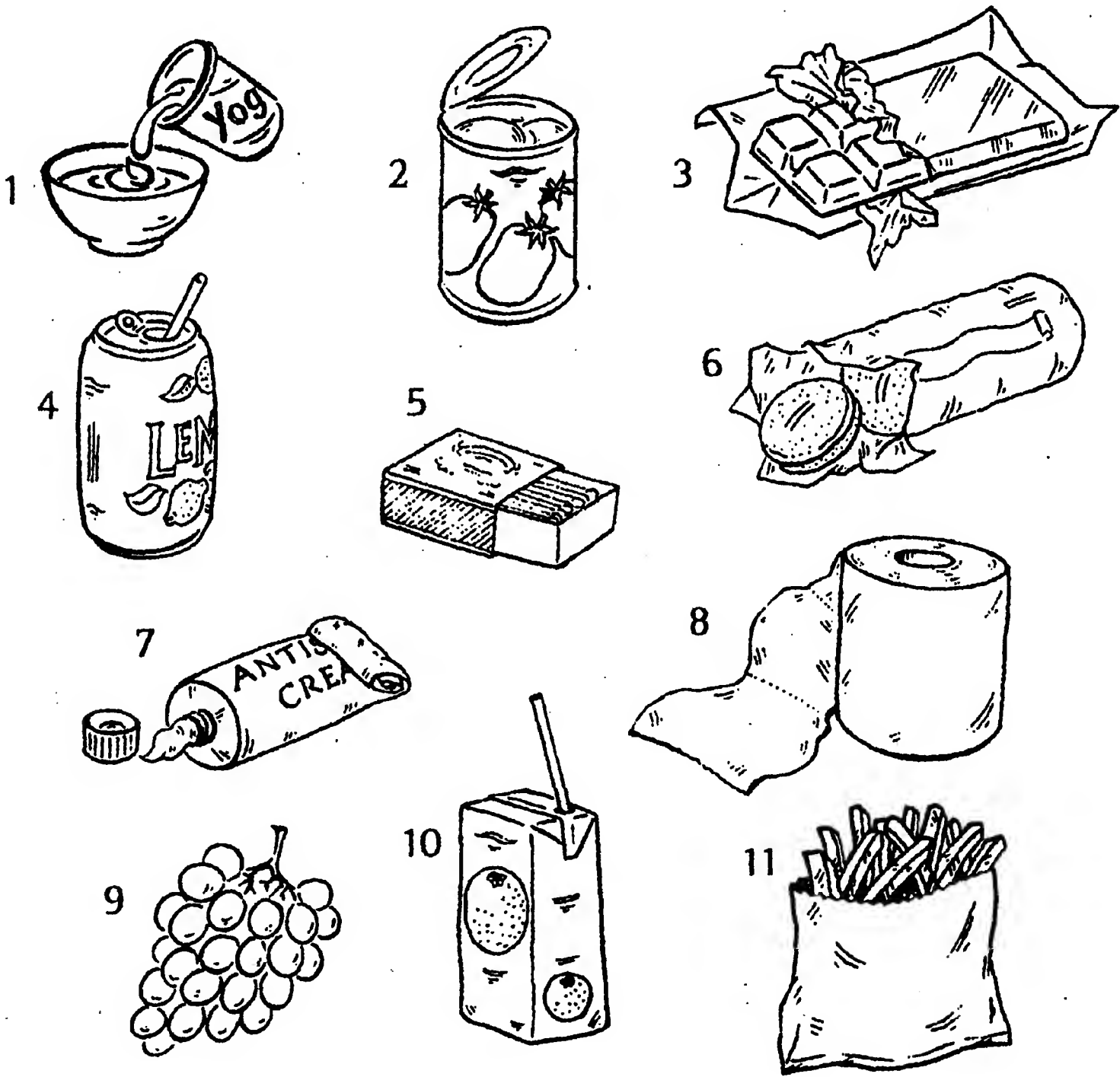
14

15

• Unit nouns + countable and uncountable nouns

19 Describe these things using the words in the chart.

tin	can	toilet paper	tomatoes
bar	bag	yoghurt	grapes
packet	roll	lemonade	chocolate
box	carton	juice	chips
bowl	tube	biscuits	matches
bunch		antiseptic cream	



- 1 a bowl of yoghurt
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11

- *how much? and how many?*

REMEMBER

We use *how many* with plural countable nouns:

How many posters are there in your room?

We use *how much* with uncountable nouns:

How much milk is there in the fridge?

We also use *how much* to ask about price and weight:

How much are those jeans? How much do you weigh?

20 Complete the sentences with *how much* or *how many*.

Example ...How much... homework do you have every day?

- 1 students are there in your school?
- 2 cousins have you got?
- 3 bread do you eat every day?
- 4 litres of water do you drink every day?
- 5 cans of cola do you drink each week?
- 6 CDs have you got?
- 7 money have you got in your pocket?
- 8 did you weigh when you were born?
- 9 hours do you sleep every day?
- 10 time have you got before you go home?
- 11 birds can you see in the tree?
- 12 rice do you want?
- 13 did you pay for your new shoes?
- 14 olive oil did you put in the pan?
- 15 legs has a spider got?
- 16 curries does he eat a week?
- 17 curry powder do you need for the recipe?
- 18 air must I put in the tyres?
- 19 times can you take your driving test?
- 20 fish are there in the tank?

21 Write your own answers to Questions 1–4.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 4 |

- Countable and uncountable nouns, *some* and *any*, unit nouns *how much?* and *how many?*

22 Choose the correct answer and write it in the gap.

- Customer: I'd like fruit, please. a) a b) some
- Assistant: Certainly. What can I get you?
- Customer: How (1) are the oranges? a) much b) many
- Assistant: They're 25 pence each. How (2) would you like? a) much b) many
- Customer: Four, please. Have you got (3) bananas? a) some b) any
- Assistant: Yes. These are from the Caribbean.
- Customer: OK. Give me a (4) a) piece b) bunch
- Assistant: There's one with five here, and one with seven. How (5) do you want? a) much b) many
- Customer: Five, please. How (6) are they? a) much b) many
- Assistant: Eighty-five pence. Anything else?
- Customer: Yes. A small (7) of apricots, please. a) bunch b) box
- Assistant: They're £2.50 each.
- Customer: Fine. Oh, and I need a (8) of sugar and (9) cream. a) box b) bag
a) a b) some
- Assistant: Certainly. The sugar's 75 pence. How (10) cream do you want? a) much b) many
- Customer: Just a small (11) a) carton b) packet
- Assistant: A small one is a pound.
- Customer: Can I have (12) bag? a) a b) some
- Assistant: Of course. Here you are.
- Customer: Now, how (13) is that? a) much b) many
- How much is the customer's bill? (14)

5

would like

- would like + noun phrase

REMEMBER

would like

would like is the same for all persons. The short form is 'd like.

I would like a kilo of apples, please. Would you like some fruit?

I'd like a kilo of apples, please. What would you like?

23 Offer these people something from the box at the bottom of the page.

Example

Would you like a chicken sandwich?

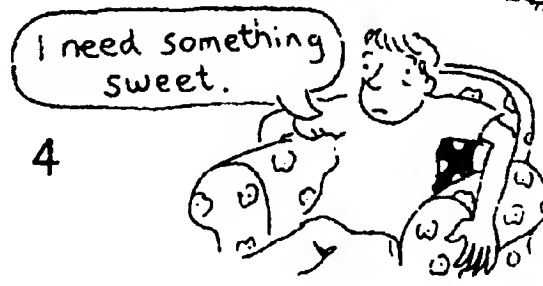
1

2

3

4

5



a plaster
some honey

a chicken sandwich
some water

an aspirin
some help

• would like + one / some

REMEMBER

one and some

We use *one* when we are thinking of the singular of countable nouns:

We've got some biscuits. Would you like one?

We use *some* when we are thinking of uncountable nouns:

We've got some chocolate ice cream. Would you like some?

would like: answers

Would you like one? / Would you like some?

Yes, I would. Thank you.

No thank you. (not ~~No I wouldn't.~~)

24 Complete the offers. Then accept (✓) or refuse (✗) them.

Example

There are some doughnuts in the cupboard. *Would you like one?.....*

(✓) *Yes, I would. Thank you.....*

- 1 There's some mushroom soup in the fridge.
(✗)
- 2 I've got three loaves of bread. I only need two.
(✓)
- 3 This salad's very nice but I can't eat it all.
(✗)
- 4 These cucumbers are from my garden.
(✓)
- 5 This olive oil is from my country.
(✓)
- 6 I've got two cans of lemonade.
(✗)
- 7 I'm going to get fish and chips.
(✓)
- 8 There are some chocolate biscuits in the tin.
(✗)
- 9 I can put some lettuce in your sandwich.
(✗)
- 10 They make lovely apple tarts at the pastry shop in the High Street.
.....
(✓)

would like + verb phrase

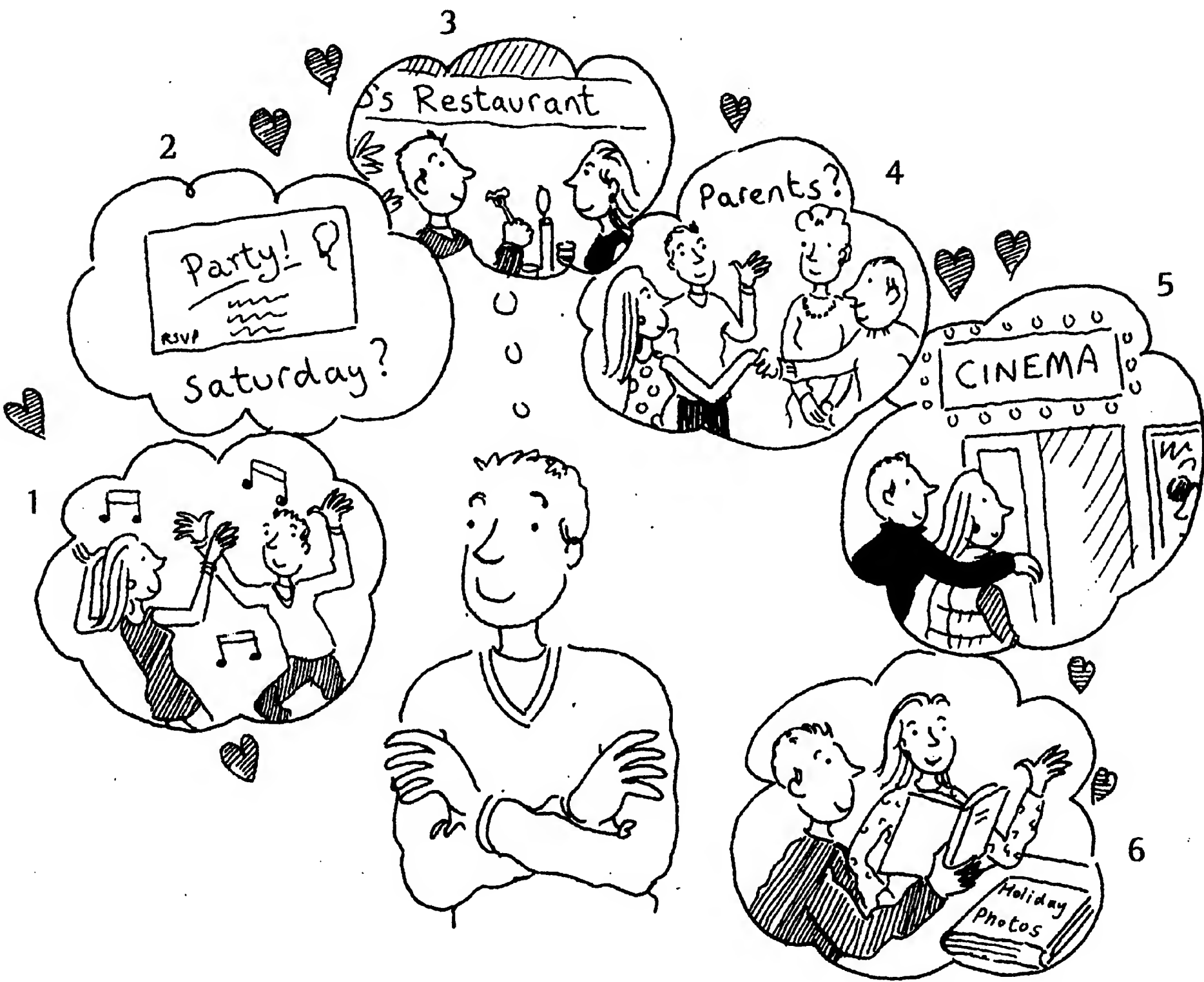
REMEMBER

would like to

We can invite someone to do something by using *would you like to + infinitive*:

Would you like to go for a pizza?

25 Write the questions.



- 1 Would you like to dance?.....
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

6

Present continuous for future and present

• Present continuous for future

REMEMBER

Questions

Where are you going at the weekend?

Positive

I'm going to a concert with Kody and Eva on Friday night. We're meeting outside the concert hall.

Negative

Is she having a party for her birthday?

She isn't having a party this year.

We use the present continuous for future arrangements (especially personal arrangements) and planned actions. We often use it with a time or a place.

26 Complete the sentences with the present continuous.

Example We (not / work) aren't working next Monday. It's a holiday.

- 1 (you / meet) Alan this evening?
- 2 Douglas is very ill. He (not / come) to school tomorrow.
- 3 My friends from Italy (visit) us next month.
- 4 It's my grandmother's sixtieth birthday next Saturday, so we (have) a party.
- 5 Jasmina (leave) for England next Friday.
- 6 (you / stay) at home this weekend?
- 7 Fay and Simon (not / have) a German lesson this evening. The teacher's not well.
- 8 Next week, we (start) rehearsals for our school play.
- 9 What time (he / finish) work today?
- 10 I (go) to England next Monday.
- 11 I (not / drive) to London. I (take) the train.
- 12 They (stay) in London for two days and then they (fly) to Edinburgh.
- 13 What time (we / leave)?
- 14 Our project's finished but we (not / hand it in) until Friday.
- 15 Where (the conference / take place)?

- Present continuous for future

27 Use the verbs in the box to complete the dialogue.

clear	do	eat	have
help	leave	meet	not / go
play	revise	take	

Sue: Hi. It's Sue.

Ann: Hi. What's new?

Sue: Nothing much. I'm a bit bored. Listen, would you like to come to the cinema tomorrow night?

Ann: Sorry, I can't. I'm playing..... table tennis with Rebecca at six and then we (1) René and Nadia at the Rollerdrome.

Sue: What (2) on Saturday afternoon?

Ann: I (3) with Tom and Kate at Mario's Pizza Place at half past one.

Sue: And in the evening?

Ann: I (4) my younger brother to see my uncle and aunt.

Sue: How about Sunday?

Ann: I (5) for my Science exam in the morning. We (6) an exam on Monday, worst luck!

Sue: What about the afternoon?

Ann: I usually go bowling with my cousins, but we (7) this week because they're away.

Sue: Well, I (8) at the local nature reserve on Sunday afternoon. They need volunteers. Would you like to come? We (9) the ground around the pond.

Ann: Yes, OK. I need some fresh air. What time (10) your house?

Sue: About 2.30.

Ann: See you then!

• Present continuous for future

28 A journalist is trying to get an interview with Ronaldo de Paricio. He phones Lois, Ronaldo's secretary. Use the diary to answer the journalist's questions. Remember to put in an article (*a / an* or *the*) where necessary

MONDAY a.m. <i>learn new script</i> p.m. <i>rehearse with Helena</i>	THURSDAY a.m. / p.m. <i>spend day with Tom and Nicole</i>
TUESDAY a.m. <i>travel with Lois to Los Angeles</i> p.m. <i>look for new house in Venice Beach</i>	FRIDAY a.m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY a.m. <i>play golf with Brad</i> p.m. — evening <i>fly to London</i>	SATURDAY SUNDAY

Journalist: What's Ronaldo doing on Monday morning?

Lois: He's learning a new script.....

J: On Monday afternoon he and Helena are giving a press conference at the studio, aren't they?

L: No, they (1) a press conference. They (2).

J: What about Tuesday?

L: In the morning he and I (3). Ar
in the afternoon, we (4

J: Any chance of Wednesday?

L: In the morning, he and Brad (5
In the afternoon, he (6) anything

J: Great. I can interview him then!

L: Oh, I'm sorry, no. That's not possible. You see, he
..... (7) to London in the evening.

J: London?

L: Yes. Tom, Nicole and he (8) the day togethe

J: So that just leaves Friday.

L: No, I'm sorry. I need to see him on Friday.

• Present continuous for future and present

29 Write *P* (present) next to the sentences which are about the present and *F* (future) next to the sentences which are about the future.

<i>Examples</i>	Where is Ali ? Is he watching TV?	P
	When is the new swimming pool opening?	F
1	Denise is preparing dinner in the kitchen.	.....
2	Are you going to Joe's party tonight?	.....
3	That plant is growing very fast.	.....
4	I'm seeing my new baby cousin on Monday.	.....
5	My little sister is starting school next week.	.....
6	I can't go out now. I'm waiting for a call.	.....
7	My father is busy. He is painting.	.....
8	When are you getting your new car?	.....
9	Tom is working on his computer.	.....
10	We are going to Italy for our holidays.	.....
11	They missed the train so they're waiting for a bus.	.....
12	Tony is having a shower.	.....
13	I'm getting up really early tomorrow morning.	.....
14	They're having a party in the garden on July 1st.	.....
15	When we go from London to Edinburgh, we're travelling overnight.	.....

30 Write the numbers of the sentences with future reference in the boxes below. Then use the prompts to make appropriate questions to follow each of them.

Example

☒	(walk / there) ...Are you walking there?.....
☐	(take / a present)
☐	(Which school).....
☐	(What sort)
☐	(How long)
☐	(Why)
☐	(a barbecue)
☐	(How)

• Present continuous for future compared with *going to*

REMEMBER

When we're talking about intentions that are also future arrangements or planned actions, we can either use *going to* or the present continuous:

I'm going to visit my aunt on Sunday. / I'm visiting my aunt on Sunday.

When we're making predictions, we use *going to*:

it's going to rain. (It's raining means it's raining now, and does not therefore refer to the future.)

When we're talking about facts in the future, we use *going to*:

We're going to see a total eclipse of the sun.

(We're seeing a total eclipse of the sun means we're seeing it now, and does not therefore refer to the future.)

31 Choose either *going to* or the present continuous to complete these sentences. Where both are possible, choose one.

Examples

Liverpool are playing so well. I'm sure they (win) are going to win the Cup.

A: You're doing a lot of training.

B: I'm running in the London Marathon next May.

(or: I'm going to run in the London Marathon next May.)

- 1 Hurry up! We (miss) the bus.
- 2 She doesn't know the news. (you / tell) her?
- 3 Wish me luck! I (take) my driving test tomorrow!
- 4 A: You've got ink on your T-shirt.
B: I know. I (wash) it later.
- 5 Sorry I can't come. I (meet) David at 7.
- 6 Oh no! I forgot to put my key in my bag. What (I / do)
..... ?
- 7 A: How long is your flight to Australia?
B: About 23 hours. We (not / fly)
direct. We (stop) in Singapore on the way.
- 8 Be careful. You (spill) the coffee.
- 9 What (you / do) tonight?
- 10 A: What time is my appointment with Mr Soames?
B: You (see) him at 3.30. Please take a seat.
- 11 I'm sure William (fail) his exams.
- 12 I think we (have) snow this winter.



Verb + gerund

• Verb + gerund

REMEMBER

Verb and gerund

Some verbs are followed by *to* + infinitive:

I want to see that film.

I promised to go.

Other verbs are followed by a gerund (-ing form):

I enjoy going to the cinema.

I fancy having a picnic this afternoon.

Notes

- To form the gerund, add *ing* to the infinitive:
talk – talk^{ing}
- If the infinitive ends in one ^e, take off the ^e and add *ing*.
drive – driv^{ing}
- With one-syllable infinitives which end in a vowel and a consonant (except ^w and ^x), double the consonant and add *ing*.
put – put^{ting} but play – play^{ing}
- With infinitives of more than one syllable, double the consonant if the stress is on the last syllable or (in British English) if the infinitive ends in [!].
forget – forget^{ting} travel – travel^{ling}

32 Make gerunds from the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

Example I remember (see) ^{seeing} you at Hannah's party.

- 1 We finished (make) our costumes an hour before the play began.
- 2 I miss (swim) in the sea.
- 3 Are you going to risk (lose) all your money?
- 4 I hate (practise) the piano when I get in from school.
- 5 She prefers (listen) to classical music when she's working.
- 6 Do you like (get up) early?
- 7 They love (have) friends to stay.
- 8 I can't imagine (run) ten kilometres.
- 9 They regretted (cancel) the trip.
- 10 My mum stopped (smoke) a long time ago.
- 11 I don't like (cycle) in the rain.
- 12 They suggested (borrow) the book from the library.
- 13 Do you mind (sleep) with the window open?
- 14 I don't mind (begin) a new science project. I just don't like (write) accounts of all the experiments.

• Verb + gerund

REMEMBER

We can use both *to* + infinitive and the gerund (*-ing* form) after *like*, *love*, *hate* and *prefer*:

<i>I like to travel.</i>	<i>I like travelling.</i>
<i>I love to travel by train.</i>	<i>I love travelling by train.</i>
<i>I hate to travel by coach.</i>	<i>I hate travelling by coach.</i>
<i>I prefer to travel during the day.</i>	<i>I prefer travelling during the day.</i>

But:

- I would / I'd like to build my own house.*
- I would / I'd love to go to India.*
- I would / I'd hate to disappoint him.*
- I would / I'd prefer to go to the beach.*

33 Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

do	go	listen to	improve
play	learn	swim	

Examples Crossword puzzles really get on my nerves.
I hate doing crossword puzzles. / I hate to do crossword puzzles.
Scuba-diving really interests me.
I'd love to learn to scuba-dive.

- 1 Volleyball's fun but basketball's better. I prefer
- 2 Sardinia sounds a great place for a holiday. I'd love
- 3 My sister plays reggae music all the time and it really annoys me.
I hate
- 4 My tennis serve needs to be better. I'd like
- 5 I go to the pool a lot. I like

34 Complete these sentences so that they are true for you.

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1 I like

2 I love

3 I'd like

4 I'd love

3

Possessive pronouns

• Possessive pronouns and *whose*?

REMEMBER

Possessive adjectives	<i>my</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>their</i>
Possessive pronouns	<i>mine</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>theirs</i>

A possessive adjective goes before a noun:

It's my book.

A possessive pronoun is used in place of a possessive adjective + noun:

It's mine.

Question word *whose*?

Whose book is this? It's mine.

Whose is that bicycle? It's mine.

35 Rewrite these sentences using possessive pronouns.

Example Are these shoes your shoes? Are these shoes yours?

- 1 That diary is my diary.
- 2 These keys are our keys.
- 3 This car is their car.
- 4 Those trainers are your trainers.
- 5 My trainers are in my bag.
- 6 This bag is his bag. Where is her bag?
- 7 My bike's blue. Your bike's blue, too.
- 8 Your glass is on the table. My glass is here.
- 9 I like their garden but our garden's nicer.
-
- 10 Our school is big but their school is very big.
-

36 Write questions with *whose* for Numbers 1 to 3 in Exercise 35.

Example Whose shoes are these? or Whose are these shoes?

- 1
- 2
- 3
-
-

- Possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns and whose?

37 Rewrite these sentences using possessive pronouns.

Examples It belongs to me. Does this book belong to you?
It's mine. Is this book yours?

- 1 That T-shirt belongs to her.
.....
- 2 Do these tennis balls belong to you?
.....
- 3 Those cassettes don't belong to us.
.....
- 4 I think these magazines belong to them.
.....
- 5 This jacket doesn't belong to me.
.....

38 Cross out the incorrect word in each sentence and write it correctly above

Example Here's my calculator. Where's ^{yours?}~~your?~~

- 1 Let me introduce you to mine cousin.
- 2 The great thing about this car is his powerful engine.
- 3 Is this CD your?
- 4 Who's is this wallet?
- 5 Your sandwiches look more exciting than our.
- 6 My appointment is at 3 o'clock. What time is your's?
- 7 Our school is big but their is bigger.
- 8 The film was good to look at, but it's story was a bit weak.
- 9 That looks like Joanne's necklace. Yes, I'm sure it's her.
- 10 He's tall and he's brother's short.

Pronouns: *some-, any-, no-, every-*

• Pronouns: *some-, any-, no-, every-*

REMEMBER

People	Things	Places
<i>someone / somebody</i>	<i>something</i>	<i>somewhere</i>
<i>anyone / anybody</i>	<i>anything</i>	<i>anywhere</i>
<i>no-one / nobody</i>	<i>nothing</i>	<i>nowhere</i>
<i>everyone / everybody</i>	<i>everything</i>	<i>everywhere</i>

39 Circle the correct alternative in each sentence.

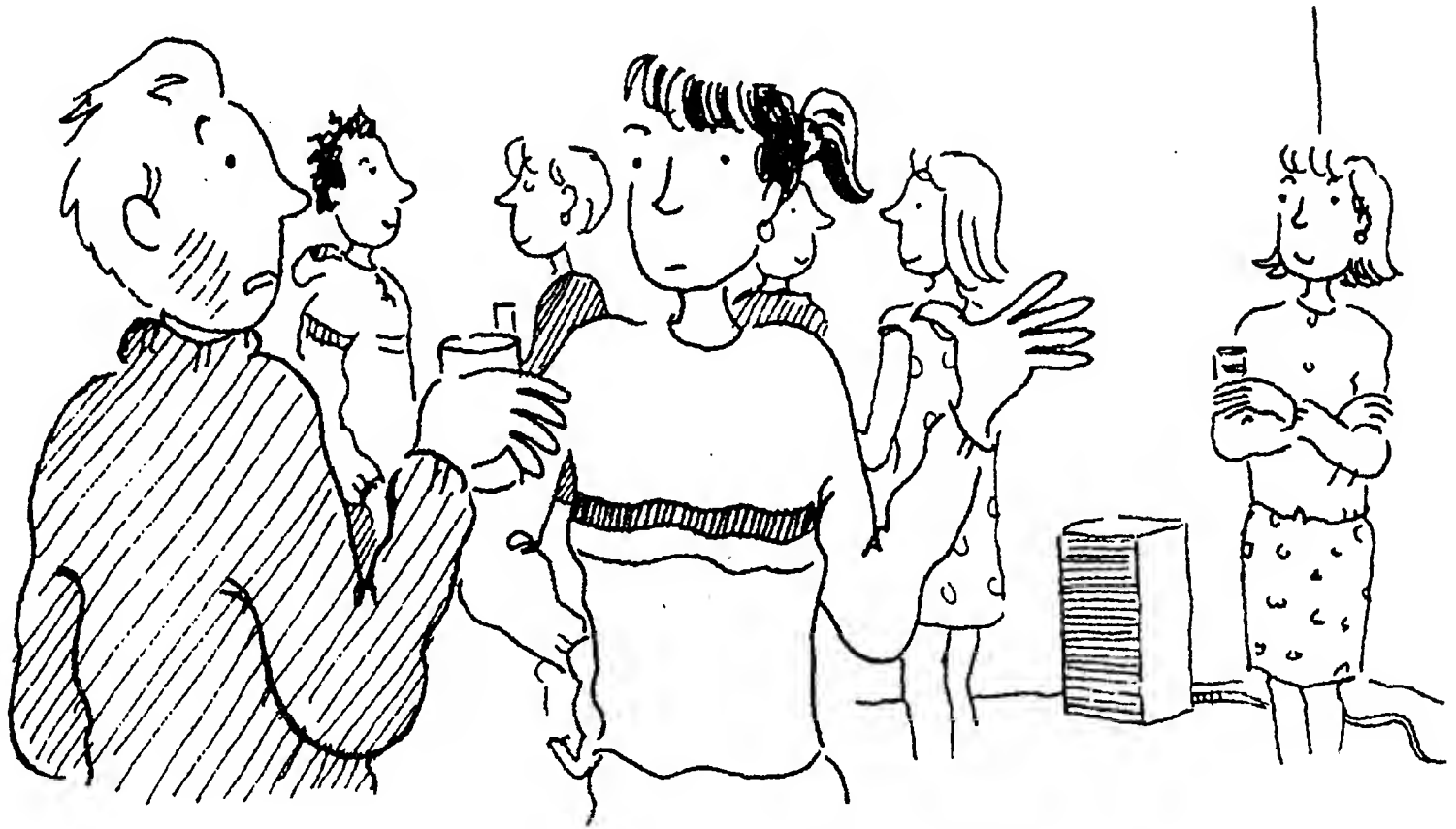
Example

I'm sure I put my keys down somewhere / anywhere here.

- 1 Calm down. There's *something / nothing* to worry about.
- 2 Let's sit down *somewhere / anywhere* and talk.
- 3 I heard a knock at the door, but there was *someone / nobody* there.
- 4 We didn't see *nothing / anything*.
- 5 The restaurant was really crowded. *Everybody / Anybody* had a good time.
- 6 Be quiet! *Someone / Anyone* is coming.
- 7 I don't think *someone / anyone* knows the answer to that question.
- 8 She can't go *somewhere / anywhere* without people recognising her.
- 9 I've got *something / anything* to tell you.
- 10 I was really bored during the holidays. I did nothing and went *anywhere / nowhere*.
- 11 I woke up and suddenly *everything / anything* seemed better.
- 12 There was water all over the floor. It was *everywhere / anywhere*.
- 13 There's *something / anything* very attractive about her.
- 14 Did *someone / anyone* see Keanu Reeves' latest film?
- 15 *Everybody's / Anybody's* talking about the new soap opera.
- 16 I'm sure there's *somebody / anybody* downstairs.
- 17 *Anyone / No-one* understands me.
- 18 Let's go *somewhere / anywhere* different tonight.
- 19 *Everyone / Anyone* must hand in their work by Friday.
- 20 The trouble is that there's *anything / nothing* for young people in this town.

- Pronouns: *some-*, *any-*, *no-*, *every-*

40 Complete the sentences with a suitable pronoun beginning with *some-*, *any-*, *no-* or *every-*.



Tom: I don't know ...anybody..... at this party. I want to go home.

Emma: Don't be silly. We never go (1) at weekends and
..... (2) ever comes to see us. I'm going to enjoy
myself.

Tom: Oh no! There's (3) from college over there.
I don't want to see her.

Emma: Oh? Why not? Tell me more.

Tom: What do you mean? There's (4) to tell.

Emma: Well, why are you going red? I'm sure there's (5)

Tom: Stop it, Emma! (6) is looking at us.

Emma: Well, let's go (7) and talk.

Tom: Look, there isn't (8) to talk about!

Emma: You know that girl, don't you? She's looking at you. Tom, I want
you to tell me (9)! Come outside immediately!

Tom: I'm going (10)! I'm quite happy here, thank you
very much.

Emma: Oh, so you want to stay at the party after all?

Defining relative clauses

• Defining relative clauses with *who*, *which* and *where*

REMEMBER

A clause is group of words which contains a verb but which is only part of a sentence. We use defining relative clauses to identify a person, a thing or a place.

We use *who* to refer to people:

Students who are late for class must report to the deputy headteacher.

We use *which* (and sometimes *that*) to refer to things or animals:

Is that the necklace which Leo gave you?

I saw a cat which had one green eye and one brown eye.

We use *where* to refer to places:

That's the hospital where I was born.

The defining relative clauses in the sentences above are in colour.

41 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which* or *where*.

Example He's the doctor *who* looked after my mother.

- 1 Who ate the biscuits were in the tin?
- 2 Is she the secretary works at your office?
- 3 Do you know the mechanic repaired my car?
- 4 That's the villa the Browns live.
- 5 He still can't drive the car he bought last year.
- 6 Where are the postcards you wrote yesterday?
- 7 Do you know the man had an accident the other day?
- 8 Last year, we visited the school my aunt taught for twenty years.
- 9 The police found the car the robbers used.
- 10 We are going to a shop they sell second-hand designer clothes.
- 11 Umut is going to a summer school he can do both English and Business Studies.
- 12 This is the building John Lennon lived.
- 13 Would you recognise the man stole your bag?
- 14 I'd like something isn't too spicy.
- 15 Do you know anyone can fix my computer?

- Defining relative clauses with *who*, *which* and *where*

42 Match a phrase from Box A with a phrase from Box B.

A	B
1 I really enjoyed the book	a) who wrote <i>Treasure Island</i> ?
2 Long John Silver went back to the island	b) which leaves at 8.30.
3 Who was the author	c) which the thieves stole last week.
4 The police couldn't find the painting	d) which won three Oscars last year.
5 Do you know anyone	e) which I read last week.
6 You must take the train	f) where the treasure was.
7 She's got relatives	g) which they sell in the school canteen.
8 During the holidays we are going to a resort	h) where I can buy a phone card?
9 I don't like the sandwiches	i) who wants a ticket?
10 Last week we watched the film	j) where we can ski.
11 Is there a shop	k) which is going to be the hardest
12 It's tomorrow's exam	l) who live in Russia.

- 1
-e).....I really enjoyed the book which I read last week.....
- 2
-
- 3
-
- 4
-
- 5
-
- 6
-
- 7
-
- 8
-
- 9
-
- 10
-
- 11
-
- 12
-

• Defining relative clauses with *who*, *which* and *where*

REMEMBER

Relative clauses can come at the end of a sentence:

Do you know the song *which they're playing?*

They can also come in the middle of a sentence:

The song *which they're playing* *comes from a Beatles album.*

43 Rewrite the pairs of sentences using *who*, *which* or *where*.

Example The dog bit the postman. It ran away.
 ~~The dog which bit the postman ran away.~~.....

- 1 The woman saw the accident. She called the police.

- 2 I can't find the reports. I typed them yesterday.

- 3 Sonia is working for a bank. It is one of the biggest banks in the country.

- 4 Last year we went to a small town near the coast. My uncle has a summer house there.

- 5 The robbers left the car outside the stadium. They used that car for the robbery.

- 6 Last year we visited the palace. The Romanovs lived there.

- 7 Where are the books? They were on the table.

- 8 The director is really good to work with. He arrived last week.

- 9 The field is next to a river. We camped there last weekend.

- 10 My mother found the jacket. I wore it on my first day at school.

• Defining relative clauses with *who*, *which* and *where*

44 Use the clauses in the box with *who*, *which* or *where* to complete the sentences.

- a) my brother broke his leg there
 - b) the technician left it in the corridor?
 - c) they taught us French there
 - d) she won the 1000 metres race
 - e) they sell carpets there
 - f) you work better with music in the background?
 - g) he saved his baby sister's life
 - h) it was in the shop window yesterday
 - i) translates English into Turkish for you?
 - j) she uses herbs to cure people

- 1 My sister would like to buy the dress which was in the shop window yesterday
- 2 The tourists want to go to the shop
- 3 Today all the papers are writing about the boy
- 4 We didn't go back to the ski resort
- 5 I know a Chinese doctor
- 6 Could you help me carry the TV
- 7 When I was seven I went to a school
- 8 Is that the company
- 9 Are you the type of student
- 10 I know the athlete

Past continuous

REMEMBER

Negative

I / He / She / It wasn't running

You / We / They weren't running

1 an action or actions which were in progress in the past:

While the children were swimming in the lake, their parents were watching them.

My parents were living in Jamaica in 1988.

It was a warm summer evening and we were all enjoying the music.

While we were playing in the garden, it started to rain.

We were playing in the garden.

- We use *still* with the past continuous, just as we use it with the present continuous, to emphasise continuity. It goes between the auxiliary and the verb:

I looked outside but it was still raining.

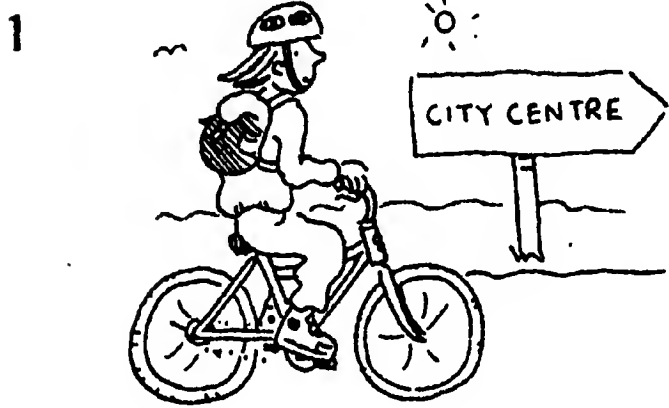
Example This time last year we (travel) were travelling in Europe.

- 1 Serena (carry) a tray of glasses when she tripped.
- 2 You (have) a shower when Sophie called.
- 3 It was a lovely day. The sun (shine) and
the birds (sing)
- 4 Sorry – could you repeat that? I (not / listen)
- 5 They (still / eat) when the waiter brought the bill.
- 6 You missed the ball because you (not / watch) it.
- 7 I couldn't come out last night because I (work) late.
- 8 When they bought the house, it (fall down)

• Past continuous: positive

46 Complete the captions. What were they doing at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning?

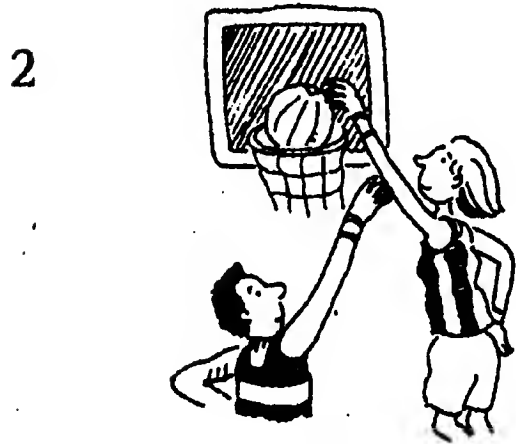
Example
He ~~was having~~ his breakfast.....



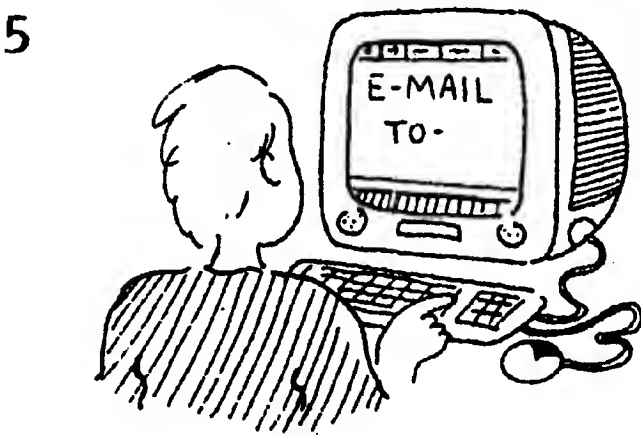
She



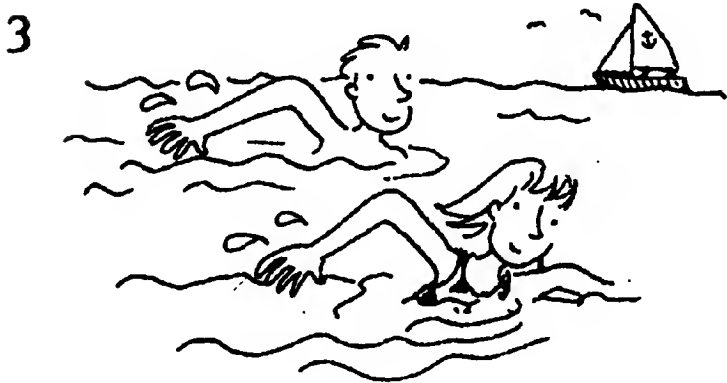
They



You



I



We



He



• Past continuous: positive, negative, questions and short answers

REMEMBER

Questions

Was I laughing? etc.

Were you laughing? etc.

Short answers

Yes, you were. / No, you weren't, etc.

Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't, etc.

Note

- Remember that you can use the short answer form when you want to disagree with or contradict a statement:

A: I wasn't laughing at you. B: Yes you were!

47 Complete the dialogues using the past continuous.

Example A: What (you / look for) were you looking for in the dustbin?

B: I (not / look for) I wasn't looking for anything.

A: Yes (you / ✓) you were.

B: I (empty) was emptying the rubbish!

1 A: How fast (we / travel) just then?

B: I don't know. I (not / look) at the speedometer.

2 A: Why (you / complain) to the waiter?

B: I (not / complain)

A: Yes (you / ✓)

B: I (just / tell) him the soup was cold.

3 A: Stop singing!

B: I (not / sing)

A: You (not / listen) to me at all.

B: Yes, (I / ✓)

A: OK. What (I / say)

4 A: He (study) Art and Design.

B: No (he / ✗)

A: Well, what (he / study) then?

B: Photography.

5 A: (they / dance) the rumba?

B: No, (they / ✗). (They / dance)
the samba.

A: Whatever it was, they (not / do)
the steps properly.

B: How do you know?

- Past continuous: positive and short answers

48 Two men robbed a bank yesterday afternoon. The police questioned Bob Clark, Ted Jones and Tom Smith about what they were doing yesterday afternoon. Use the information in the chart to write their replies.

	Bob Clark	Ted Jones	Tom Smith
1.30–2.15	have a drink with a friend	work on my computer with Tom Smith	help Ted Jones at his place
2.15–3.00	do the washing-up	tidy up my flat	watch TV at home
3.00–3.30	take my dog for a walk	do some shopping	play cards with Bob Clark

Policeman: What were you doing yesterday afternoon, Mr Clark?

Bob Clark: Between 1.30 and 2.15 I was having a drink with a friend. (

Policeman: Were you still having a drink between 2.15 and 3.00?

Bob Clark:

Policeman: And between 3.00 and 3.30?

Bob Clark:

Policeman: What were you doing yesterday afternoon, Mr Jones?

Ted Jones: Between 1.30 and 2.15

Policeman: And between 2.15 and 3.00?

Ted Jones:

Policeman: Where were you between 3.00 and 3.30?

Ted Jones: (6)

FOOTWEAR
Cowboy boots
£79.99
Thank you
12 June 15.1!

Policeman: What were you doing yesterday afternoon?

Tom Smith: Between 1.30 and 2.15

Policeman: Were you with him between 2.15 and 3.00?

Tom Smith:

Policeman: And between 3.00 and 3.30?

Tom Smith:

The bank robbery took place on 12th June at 3.15. Which two men did the police decide to question further? (1

• Past continuous and past simple

REMEMBER

We usually use the past continuous for temporary actions, situations or states:

Sorry we weren't in yesterday afternoon. We were having a picnic.

We do not usually use the past continuous for past habits:

I spent every summer with my cousins when I was a child. (not ~~I was spending every summer with my cousins when I was a child.~~)

We do not usually use the following verbs in the past continuous:

- verbs to do with the senses, for example, *hear, see, smell, taste*
- verbs to do with a state of mind or feeling, for example, *believe, forget, hate, know, like, love, need, mean, mind, prefer, realise, remember, suppose, understand, want*
- verbs to do with a relationship or a state, for example, *belong, contain, cost, matter, own*

49 Put the verbs into the correct tense, past simple or past continuous.

- 1 They (plan) were planning their holidays so they (need) were needing some guidebooks and maps.
- 2 While (she / wash) was washing her hair, he (go out) was going out to buy some flowers.
- 3 I (not / join) wasn't joining you at your table because you (talk) was talking about something important.
- 4 We (put) was putting the CD player on really loud while our neighbours (have) was having an argument.
- 5 (you / put) was putting the baby to bed when I (call) was calling ?
- 6 I (just / fall) was falling asleep when I suddenly (smell) was smelling something burning.
- 7 He (not / come) wasn't coming into town because he (look after) was looking after his younger brother.
- 8 Sorry. I (not / realise) wasn't realising you (wait) was waiting .
- 9 Why (you / still / cook) was still cooking when your guests (arrive) were arriving ?
- 10 I (not / believe) wasn't believing he (tell) was telling the truth.

• Past simple and past continuous with relative clauses

50 Complete each sentence with a verb in the past simple, a verb in the past continuous and a relative pronoun (*who, which* or *where*).

Example (sit / understand)
 Did the boy who was sitting next to you understand English?

1 (rescue / drown)

We the dog in the river.

2 (want / sit)

Why the police to interview the man
 opposite you?

3 (wear / cost)

..... the jacket you a lot?

4 (stand / look)

The man next to you like
 David Beckham.

5 (go / give)

We to a theatre they a
 charity performance of *Grease*.

6 (not recognise / take)

I the teacher
 'your class today. Is she new?

7 (dive / have)

That was really stupid. You into the part of the pool
 children their swimming lessons.

8 (belong / carry)

..... the big white dog to the woman
 all those packages?

9 (spoil / make)

Sorry, but I the cake I for tea.

10 (stay / happen)

We were worried because we at the place
 the avalanche two years ago.

• Past simple and past continuous with *when* and *while*

REMEMBER

If something happened when another action was in progress, we often use *while* + past continuous for the action that was in progress:

I saw Ricky Martin. I was waiting for the bus.

While I was waiting for the bus, I saw Ricky Martin.

I saw Ricky Martin while I was waiting for the bus.

We use *when* + past simple for the action which interrupted the action in progress:

I was waiting for the bus when I saw Ricky Martin.

51 Match each idea in Box A with the most suitable idea in Box B. Write sentences using *when* or *while* and the past continuous or past simple of the verbs in brackets.

A	1 (you / break) your leg 2 they (wait) for a bus 3 she (have) an accident 4 (he / clean) the windows 5 she (see) a shark 6 I (not / wear) shoes 7 I (talk) on the phone 8 we (look for) our tickets 9 the water (not / boil) 10 (he / sleep)	B	a) she (swim) in the sea b) he (fall) off the ladder? c) you (play) football? d) she (drive) home e) the train (leave) without us f) it (begin) to rain g) he (spill) it h) I (see) a spider on the wall i) the phone (ring)? j) I cut my foot
---	---	---	---

- 1c)..... Did you break your leg while you were playing football?..
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

• **Past simple and past continuous**

52 Read Tom's story and complete the words.

Something funny happened to me when I was coming..... home yesterday. It w..... (1) raining so I t..... (2) the bus. I s..... down. The boy who I w..... (4) sitting next to was about my age. He s..... (5), 'Hi!' as if he kn..... (6) me.

Ben: I'm Ben. You don't remember me, do you? We m..... (7) Saturday at the football match.

Me: Sorry, but I d..... (8) go to a football match last Saturday.

Ben: Well, you w..... (9) in the crowd, that's true. You w..... playing, and I w..... (11) playing for the opposing team. I s..... (12) a great goal. I was r..... (13) down the wing with the ball and you m..... (14) to get the ball from me. You g..... (15) past three of our players and k..... (16) the ball into the net from twenty metres.

Me: Look, I'm sorry but you've got the wrong person. I w..... playing football last Saturday afternoon. My brother and I w..... (18) taking part in a sailing competition.

Ben: Oh, OK. Whatever you say.

He m..... (19) to another seat. Obviously, he didn't b..... (20) me. I guess I've got a double!

53 Write the questions.

Example Why did Tom take the bus?
 Because it was raining.

- 1
A boy called Ben.
- 2
He was playing football.
- 3
They were taking part in a sailing competition.
- 4
Because he thought Tom didn't believe him.

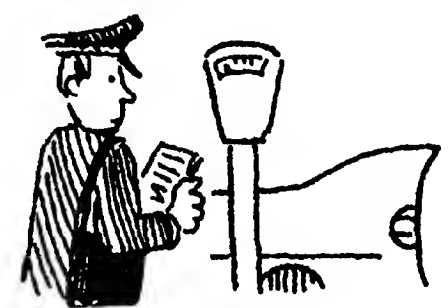
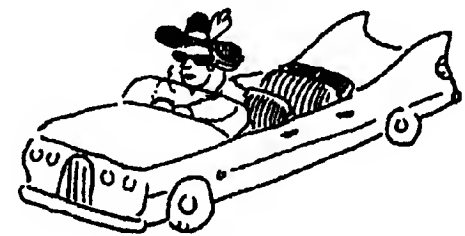
• Past simple and past continuous

54 Use the verbs in the box to complete the story.

begin	blow	clean	drive	drop	give
laugh	leave	let	look for	look in	not / chase
park	pull	recognise	throw	turn	wear

The day I saw Loretta Gambetta

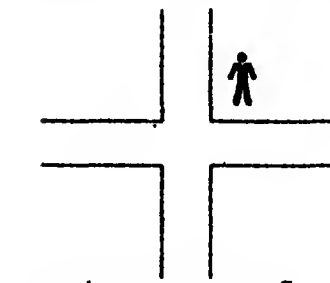
She was wearing a fur coat, a hat and dark glasses. She (1) a Cadillac. She (2) her car next to my bike. While she (3) some money to put into the parking meter, the wind (4) her hat off. She (5) after the hat. She just (6) it go. While she (7) a shop window, a man who (8) windows (9) her. He was so surprised that he (10) his wet sponge onto her. She was really angry, especially when the window cleaner (11) to laugh. She (12) to go back to her car. A traffic warden (13) her a parking ticket. She (14) the wet sponge at the traffic warden. The window cleaner (still) (15) so she (16) his ladder away from the window and (17) him hanging onto the window ledge.



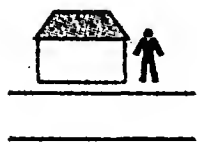
• Prepositions of place; directions

REMEMBER

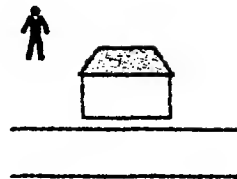
Prepositions of place



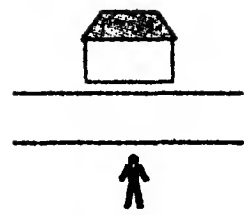
on the corner of



next to



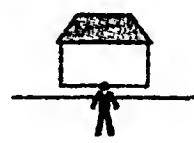
near



opposite



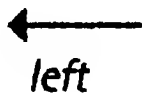
between ... and ...



in front of



behind



left

*Turn left (into...)
Take the first turning on the left.
The park is on the left.*



straight on

Go straight on.



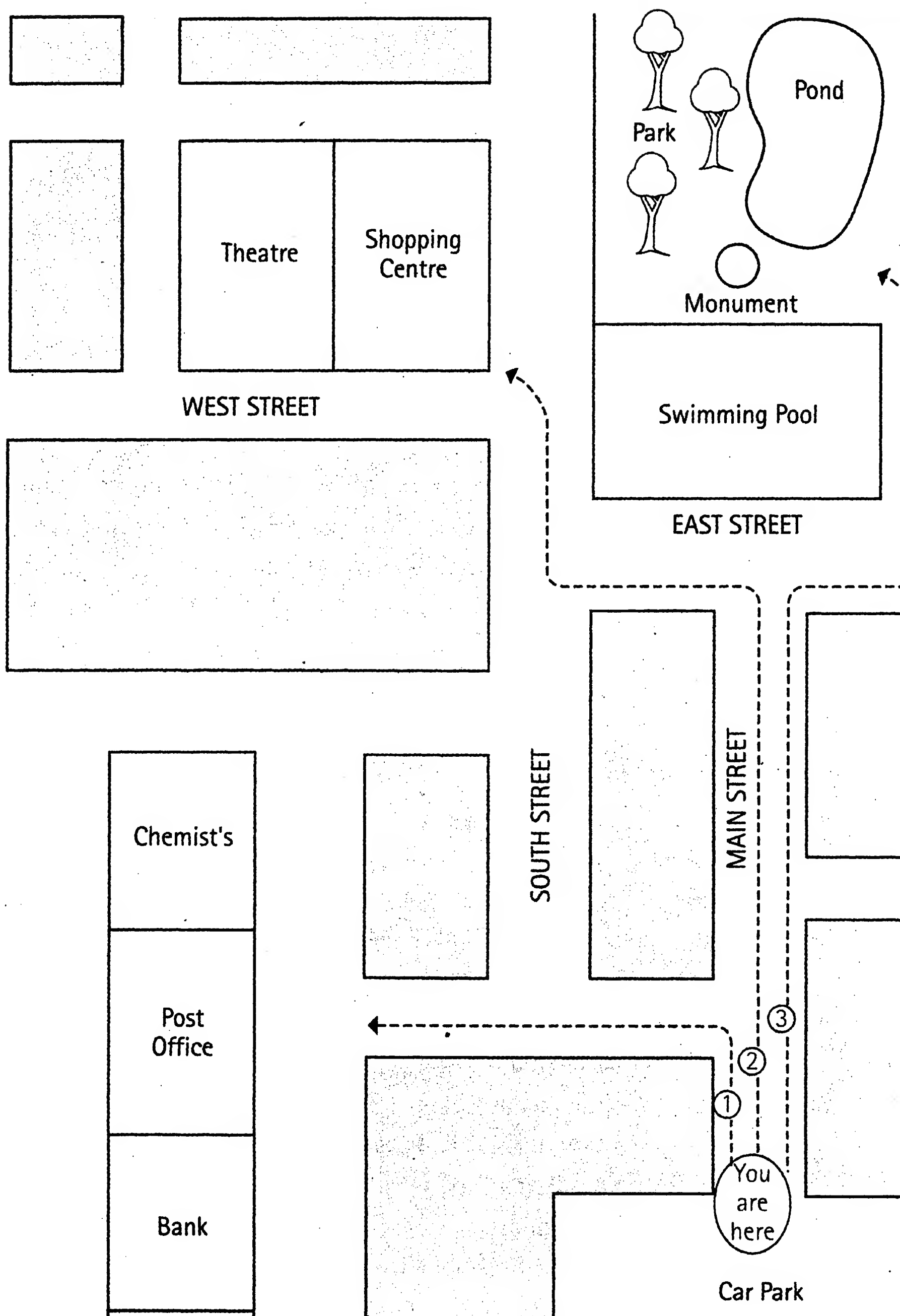
right

*Turn right (into...)
Go down Abbey Road.
The cinema is on the right.*

55 Give directions from the car park to

- 1 the post office
- 2 the shopping centre
- 3 the monument

- 1 Go down Main Street and take the first turning
The post office
- 2 Go down Main Street and
Then
.....
The shopping centre
- 3 Go down Main Street and
Then
The monument



• Prepositions of place and time

REMEMBER
Prepositions of time

in	January	on	Thursday	at	7 o'clock
	1999		Friday morning		lunchtime
	the evening		1st May		night
	the holidays		New Year's Eve		the weekend
	(the) winter		Christmas Day		Christmas

56 Complete the letter with suitable prepositions and *the* where necessary.

Dear Nuray,

January 31

Happy New Year!

I hope your party was a success. We had a really good time here. Everyone was more relaxed than usual because New Year fellat the..... weekend.

..... (1) Saturday morning (December 31st), we drove to Scarborough, which is a seaside resort (2) Yorkshire, to visit our friends who live there. We arrived (3) Scarborough (4) lunchtime. It was great to see Julie and Andrew again.

We were staying (5) their house, so we unpacked quickly and came downstairs for lunch. (6) about 4.30, two more friends arrived. Then (7) 7.30 we all walked to a restaurant which is very (8) their house to have dinner. There were lots of people (9) the restaurant, of course. The people at the table (10) to ours we wearing paper hats and telling jokes. We soon got to know them!

..... (11) about 11 o'clock we went back (12) the house, played some music and danced. We danced (13) the living room, (14) the kitchen and even (15) the garden! (16) midnight, we joined hands and sang a traditional song called 'Auld Lang Syne'. We danced again and went to bed (17) about 4.30.

..... (18) New Year's Day, we all got up late. It was a beautiful day so (19) afternoon we went for a walk (20) the sea. We were having such a good time that we decided to stay for an extra day. Write soon and tell me about your New Year.

Love
Jonathon

13

Time adverbials

•

Time adverbials

57 Match each of the words in Box A with the appropriate words in Box B.

A	B
1 last	a) morning
2 yesterday	b) afternoon
3 this	c) evening
4 tomorrow	d) night
5 next	e) weekend
	f) month
	g) year

- 1

d)

,

,

,

,

4

,

,

,

,
- 2

,

,

,

,
- 5

,

,

,

,
- 3

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

58 Complete these sentences with a suitable time adverbial from Exercise 57.

- 1

Where did you go on holiday

?
- 2

The teacher didn't give us any homework! Do you fancy going out

?
- 3

I'm busy from now until Sunday, so I can't see you

What about

?
- 4

I'm a bit tired. I didn't sleep very well
- 5

I was late for school because I found it really difficult to get up
- 6

They can't deliver the washing machine this morning but they can deliver it

between 8 and 12. Is that OK?
- 7

June is always a busy month for me, so I don't think I can start your work

until
- 8

This morning is bright and sunny but

was cloudy and grey.
- 9

I had an enormous lunch today, so

I was really sleepy in class.
- 10

We didn't have a holiday this year but we're going to have one

- Present perfect simple: regular

REMEMBER

Present perfect simple: positive

*I have started / I've started**We have started / We've started**You have started / You've started**You have started / You've started**He has started / He's started**They have started / They've started**She has started / She's started**It has started / It's started*

We make the present perfect simple by putting *have / has* before the past participle:

	<i>have / has</i>	<i>past participle</i>
--	-------------------	------------------------

He	<i>has</i>	<i>arrived</i>
----	------------	----------------

They	<i>have</i>	<i>arrived</i>
------	-------------	----------------

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed* (*started*) or *-d* (*arrived*).

We use the present perfect simple to talk about actions or situations

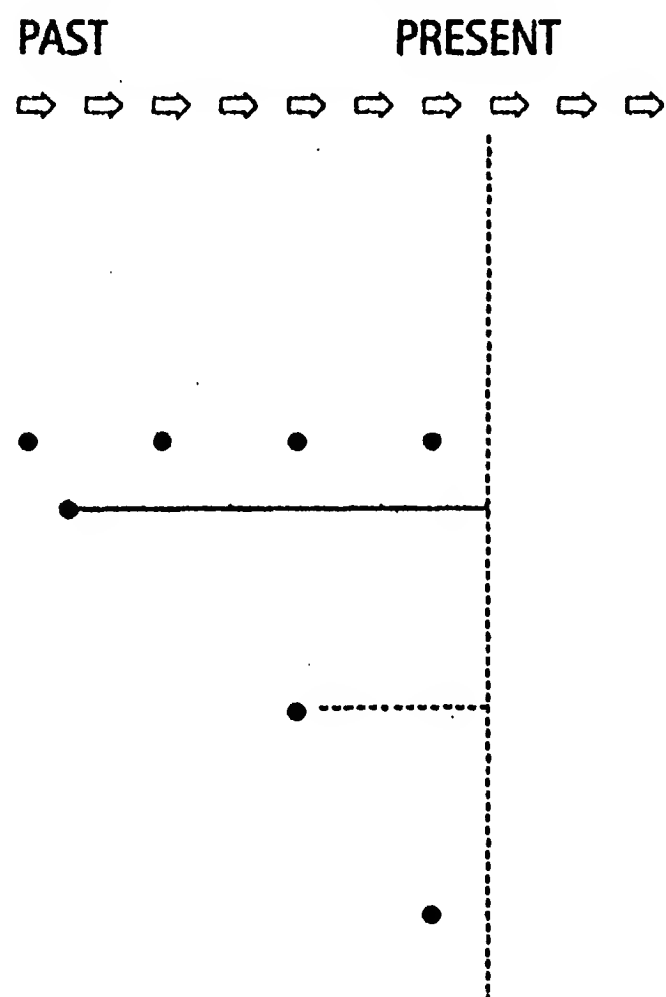
- 1 which started in past and continue up to the present:

*She's helped me a lot.**I've enjoyed talking to you.*

- 2 which started in the past and have a present result:

I've cooked a special meal.

- 3 which are recent (especially items of news):

The space shuttle has (just) landed on Mars.

Notes

- We can use the present perfect with time expressions which do not refer to specific times in the past, e.g. *just*, *already*, *yet*, *ever*, *never*.

He's just arrived.

- When we want to refer to specific times, we use the past simple.

Compare *He's just arrived.* (present perfect simple)*He arrived five minutes ago.* (past simple)

- Present perfect simple: regular

59 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the present perfect.

Example She's (change)changed..... jobs three times in the last two years.

- 1 Can I go out now? I (clean) my room.
- 2 Our neighbours are really noisy. We (complain) several times, but it doesn't make any difference.
- 3 The architects (design) the new theatre, but we're having a problem finding the money to build it.
- 4 Be careful when you're out tonight. A lion (escape) from the zoo!
- 5 You (finish) the crossword! Well done!
- 6 He can't find his wallet. He (look) everywhere.
- 7 We (hire) a car, so we're travelling around the island this week.
- 8 I (play) chess a lot recently.
- 9 She doesn't like her own computer now that she (use) yours.
- 10 We're late. We (miss) the beginning of the film.
- 11 I (wait) long enough! I'm going home.
- 12 You (talk) for hours on the phone.
- 13 They (travel) round the world three times.
- 14 He's sorry. He (realise) he was wrong.
- 15 I (join) a photography club and I'm really enjoying it.
- 16 We've got the travel brochures and we (plan) where we want to go.
- 17 Oh no! I (drop) my keys out of the window!
- 18 My mother and father (rent) this flat since they got married.
- 19 Hurry up, Jessica! Your guests (arrive)
- 20 I'm really pleased. I (pass) my university entrance exam.

• Present perfect simple: regular

REMEMBER

Present perfect simple: negative

I haven't started / I've not started

He hasn't started / He's not started

Present perfect simple: questions and short answers

<i>Have you started?</i>	<i>Yes, I have.</i>	<i>No, I haven't. / No, I've not.</i>
<i>Has he started?</i>	<i>Yes, he has.</i>	<i>No, he hasn't. / No, he's not.</i>

60 Choose a verb from the box to complete each of the following sentences.

not / arrive	not / ask	not / cook
not / finish	not / laugh	not / practise

Example You don't like his jokes, do you? You haven't laughed once.

- 1 A: What time's breakfast? B: I don't know. I
- 2 Our tickets, so we can't go to the concert.
- 3 He's doing his best, but he pasta before.
- 4 She can't come out. She her essay.
- 5 We're playing in the end-of-term concert tomorrow and we all the pieces!

61 Choose a verb from the box to complete the questions and answers.

check	contact	pass	happen	invite	start
-------	---------	------	--------	--------	-------

Example Sorry, we're late. (the film) Has the film started?

- 1 A: (he) the police about the accident?
B: No, he
- 2 A: (you) the tyre pressures?
B: Yes, I
- 3 Why is everybody out in the street? What ?
- 4 A: It's going to be a fabulous party.
B: How many people (she)?
- 5 A: (I) my driving test?
B: Yes, you Congratulations!

• Present perfect simple: irregular

REMEMBER

It is a good idea to learn the base form, past tense and past participle of irregular verbs.

62 In pencil, write the past simple and past participles of these verbs.
The past simple and past participle of numbers 1–10 are the same.

		past simple	past participle
Example	buy	bought.....	bought.....
1	bring	.....	.....
2	find	.....	.....
3	have	.....	.....
4	leave	.....	.....
5	lose	.....	.....
6	make	.....	.....
7	meet	.....	.....
8	put	.....	.....
9	read	.....	.....
10	say	.....	.....

The past simple and past participle of numbers 11–20 are different.

		past simple	past participle
Example	be	was.....	been.....
11	choose	.....	.....
12	come	.....	.....
13	do	.....	.....
14	fall	.....	.....
15	eat	.....	.....
16	give	.....	.....
17	know	.....	.....
18	see	.....	.....
19	take	.....	.....
20	write	.....	.....

Use the list of irregular verbs on pages 124 and 125 to check your answers and correct any that are wrong.

- Present perfect simple: irregular

63 Write these sentences another way, using the prompts.

- Example I can't find my keys. (I / lose) I've lost my keys.....
- 1 Great! An e-mail from my penfriend! (I / have)
.....
- 2 I don't believe it. You've got all the lottery numbers! (You / win)
.....
- 3 I don't know where your jacket is. (I / not / see)
.....
- 4 The letter's still on the table. (He / not / send)
.....
- 5 Do you know the latest Harry Potter book? (you / read / ?)
.....
- 6 Do you know Serena? (you / meet / ?)
.....
- 7 I must take the dog for a walk. (I / not / take)
.....

64 Respond to George using the verbs in the box.

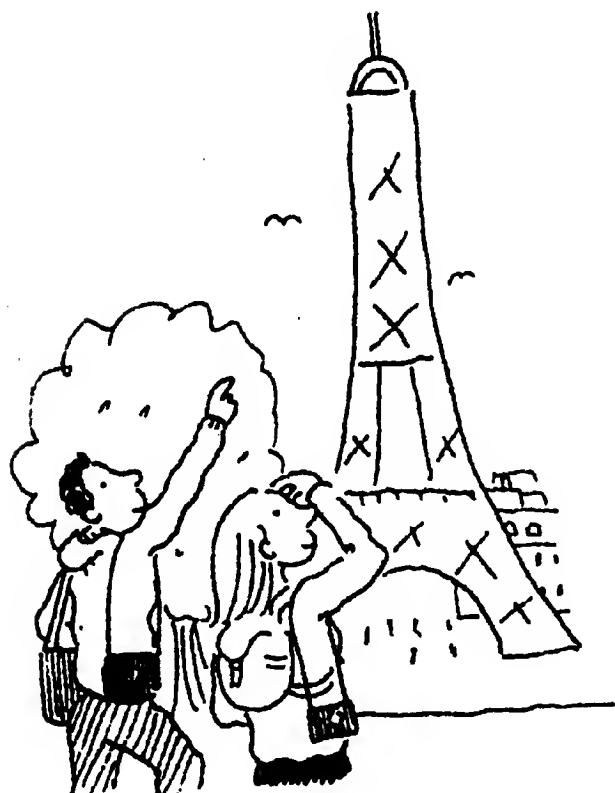
chose	do	not / find	not / hear	not / try	spend
-------	----	------------	------------	-----------	-------

- Example George: What do you think of the new Oasis album?
You: I don't know. I haven't heard it.....
- 1 George: I can't decide what I want.
You: Oh, hurry up! We
- 2 George: I don't like paella.
You: How do you know? You
- 3 George: I can't do this Maths problem.
You: It's OK. My friend
- 4 George: I had £50 this morning but I haven't got any money now.
You: What? you all?
- 5 George: Have you looked for my watch?
You: Yes, but I

- Present perfect simple: *gone* and *been*

REMEMBER

The verb *go* has two past participles, *gone* and *been*.



They've gone to France = They went to France and they're still there.



They've been to France = They went to France and now they're back home.

65 Decide whether *gone* or *been* is correct in the following sentences and write it in.

Example I was so worried about you. Where have you been?

- 1 A: Charlene went out about half an hour ago.
B: Oh? Where's she
- 2 Sorry I'm so late. I've to look at a new flat.
- 3 We haven't to Denmark. What's it like?
- 4 He found a note from her which said, 'I've and I'm not coming back.'
- 5 How many times have you to the Lake District?
- 6 He's not in. He's to play football.
- 7 I haven't to Morocco but I'd love to go.
- 8 They're having a great time in California. They've for three months.
- 9 His mother's annoyed with him. He hasn't to see his grandmother for ages.
- 10 Have you to the Millennium Dome in London?

• Present perfect simple with *ever* and *never*

REMEMBER

Ever and *never* go before the past participle.

Have you ever been abroad?

My mother has never tried Chinese food.

66 Use the prompts to write the questions. Then give your own answers.

Example A: you / see / a lion Have you ever seen a lion?
You: Yes, I've seen a lion. / No, I've never seen a lion.

- 1 A: see / the Taj Mahal
You:
- 2 A: ride / a bicycle
You:
- 3 A: go / another country
You:
- 4 A: climb / a mountain
You:
- 5 A: meet / a famous person
You:
- 6 A: skate
You:
- 7 A: play / in a band
You:
- 8 A: cook / a meal
You:
- 9 A: read / a story in English
You:
- 10 A: go / camping
You:
- 11 A: break / a bone
You:
- 12 A: make / an object out of wood
You:

• Present perfect simple with *ever* and *never*

67 Complete the sentences with *ever* or *never*.

- 1 Has your father been abroad?
- 2 William has driven a sports car.
- 3 Have you seen Ricky Martin on stage?
- 4 I've eaten frogs or snails.
- 5 We've met a real detective before.

68 Write sentences with *never* which are true for you. The verbs in the box may help you.

Example a countryI've never been to China.....

clean	do	drive	eat	go	have	meet	own
play	ride	run	see	swim	visit	wash	wear

Write about:

- 1 a country
- 2 a city
- 3 food
- 4 a sporting activity
- 5 a possession
- 6 a famous person
- 7 a game
- 8 an item of clothing
- 9 a vehicle (car or motorbike)
- 10 a household job

69 Now write questions with *ever* to ask your friends about some of the things in Exercise 68.

Example Have you ever been to China?.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

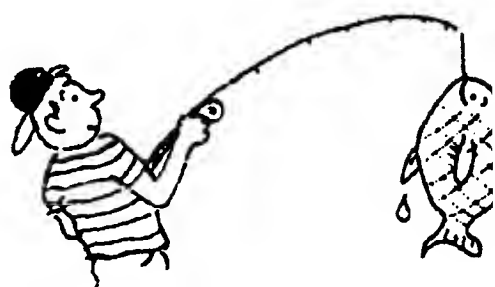
- Present perfect simple with *ever* and superlative adjectives

70 Use the prompts to write sentences with *ever*.

Examples That's an expensive car. (I / see)
 That's the most expensive car I've ever seen.....
 It's a very bad film. (we / see)
 It's the worst film we've ever seen.....

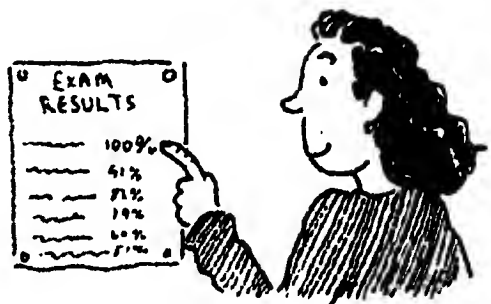
1 That's a really big fish. (he / catch)

.....



2 It's a very high mark. (she / have)

.....



3 It's a really brilliant album. (they / make)

.....



4 This is really good ice cream. (I / taste)

.....



5 This is a really high mountain. (we / climb)

.....



- Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

REMEMBER*since*

We use the present perfect with *since* to refer to the point in time when something started:

My parents have lived here since 1987.

I have lived here since I was born.

for

We use the present perfect with *for* to refer to a period of time:

We have been at this school for two years.

71 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

Example I'm not waiting any longer. We've been here *for* ages.

- 1 Kemal's parents have lived in Germany a long time.
- 2 The cat hasn't eaten anything yesterday.
- 3 Kim and Tim have been friends three years.
- 4 Miss Thomas has taught at this school 1975.
- 5 Guy has known Joanna they were at primary school.
- 6 Have you seen her she got married?
- 7 I haven't heard from my penfriend a long time.
- 8 Halina has played the saxophone she was twelve.
- 9 It has rained non-stop three days.
- 10 He's written to her every day she left.
- 11 You haven't emptied the rubbish bin last week!
- 12 She's kept the secret thirty years.
- 13 I've thought about you every day we met.
- 14 You've slept ten hours.
- 15 Have you spoken to each other you had an argument?
- 16 Hello! I haven't seen you ages.
- 17 How many times have you been late the beginning of term?
- 18 We haven't played basketball they closed the gym for repairs.
- 19 I haven't had a cold years.
- 20 I haven't bought a new CD months.

• Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

72 Answer these questions using *for* or *since*.

Examples How long have you had driving licence? (three years)
 I've had a driving licence for three years.
 How long have you had a motorbike? (1999)
 I've had a motorbike since 1999.
 How long have you had a car? (I was 19)
 I've had a car since I was 19.

- 1 How long has she lived in Germany? (twenty years)

- 2 How long have you worn glasses? (I was eleven)

- 3 How long has Anna been ill? (Monday)

- 4 How long has he worked at the bank? (1994)

- 5 How long have they waited? (ten years)

- 6 How long have you known him? (I was born)

- 7 How long has Buckingham Palace been open to the public? (1993)

- 8 How long have they been married? (four weeks)

- 9 How long have you had this headache? (I got up)

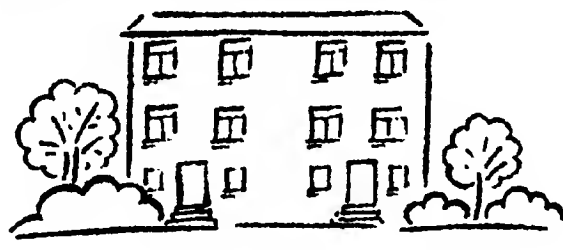
- 10 How long have you and I been together? (two years)

- 11 How long have they wanted to run a restaurant? (a long time)

- 12 How long has she kept the secret? (Jake told her)

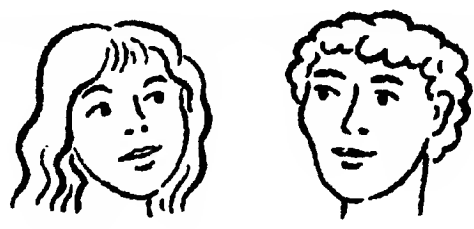
• Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

73 Answer these questions about yourself using *for* and *since*.



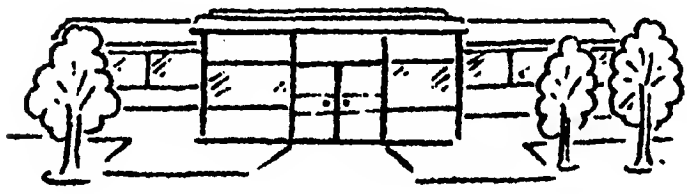
1 Where is your house / flat and how long have you lived there?

.....
.....
.....
.....



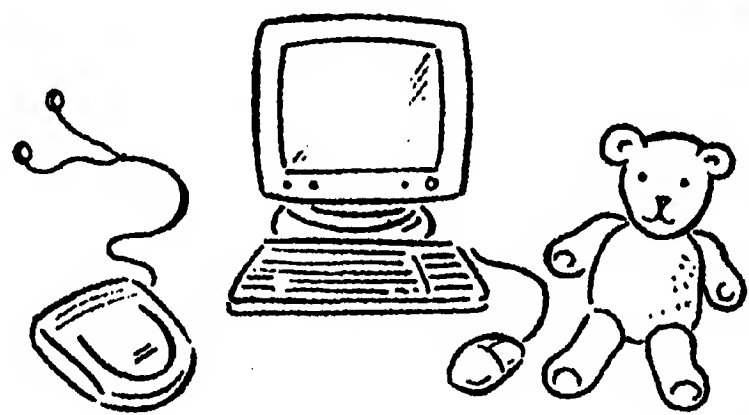
4 What's your best friend's name and how long have you known him / her?

.....
.....
.....
.....



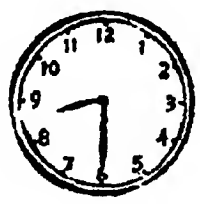
2 What's your school called and how many years have you been there?

.....
.....
.....
.....



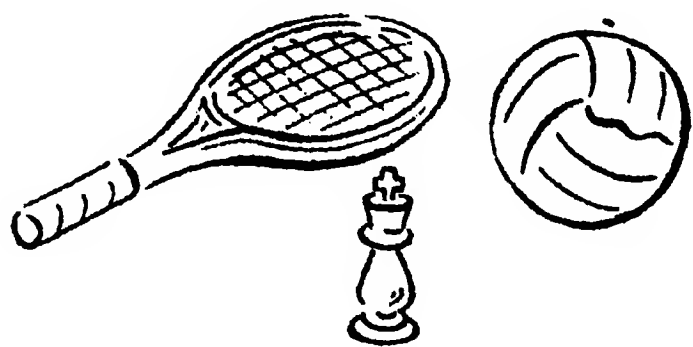
5 What's your favourite possession and how long have you had it?

.....
.....
.....
.....



3 How did you get to school this morning and how long have you been at school today?

.....
.....
.....
.....



6 What's your favourite sport or hobby and how many years have you played / done it?

.....
.....
.....
.....

- Present perfect simple with *just*, *already* and *yet*

REMEMBER

just and already

We usually use *just* and *already* with the present perfect in positive statements:

He's just finished his homework. (He finished it a short time ago.)

We've already had lunch. (We had lunch earlier than expected.)

Note the position of *just* and *already*, between *has / have* and the past participle.

yet

We usually use *yet* with the present perfect in negative statements and questions:

The teacher hasn't given the test papers back yet. (We're expecting to get them back, but we haven't had them.)

Have you been to the new swimming pool yet? (I expect you want to go there. Have you been?)

Note the position of *yet*, at the end of the sentence.

74 Complete the sentences with *just*, *already* or *yet*.

Example It's OK. The film hasn't started *yet*.

- 1 Has Hans finished his studies
- 2 My brother has bought a new sports car but he hasn't driven it
- 3 Guess what? Maria has phoned from Italy!
- 4 It's two in the afternoon and we haven't eaten anything
- 5 Have you had lunch?
- 6 I can't go to Spain. I've booked my tickets for Italy.
I booked them two months ago.
- 7 Have you seen the new Brad Pitt film?
- 8 The concert starts at six but the singers haven't arrived
- 9 Another postcard! I've had six from him!
- 10 Congratulations! You've won a trip to Paris.
- 11 The tourist group has visited two museums today, so the don't want to go to another.
- 12 I've been to Norway but I haven't been to Sweden
- 13 Has your new boyfriend met your parents?
- 14 Have you heard Tarkan's new song?
- 15 We've tried twice to contact her. There's no point trying again.

• Present perfect simple with *already* and *yet*

75 Look at Tom's holiday checklist. Write about what he's done and what he hasn't done using *already* and *yet*. Remember to put in words like *a*, *the*, *some*, *any* and *his* where necessary.

collect tickets	✓
tell Saskia I'm going	x
1 buy films for camera	x
2 phone hotel for reservation	✓
3 change money	✓
4 have haircut	✓
5 buy new swimming trunks	✓
6 find passport	x
7 take cat to cattery	x
8 give flat keys to neighbour	x
9 pack suitcase	x
10 pay phone bill	✓
11 put plants out on balcony	✓
12 leave note for milkman	x



Examples He's already collected the tickets.
He hasn't told Saskia he's going yet.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

- Present perfect simple with *just*, *already* and *yet*

76 Use the prompts to make sentences using the present perfect.

Example train / leave / just ..The train has just left.....

- 1 already / Naomi / leave / ?
.....
- 2 my mother / break / a glass / just
.....
- 3 find / David / yet / his wallet / not
.....
- 4 the plane / take off / just
.....
- 5 we / meet / already / Daniel
.....
- 6 the train / enter / just / the tunnel
.....
- 7 yet / Cindy / finish / her homework / ?
.....
- 8 I / sent / the letter / already
.....
- 9 children / have / yet / not / lunch
.....
- 10 my computer / crash / just
.....
- 11 pass / his driving test / he / already
.....
- 12 I / not / the summer holidays / think about / yet
.....
- 13 Kerem / yet / buy / a new computer / ?
.....
- 14 do / you / the shopping / yet / ?
.....
- 15 post office / yet / not / I / go
.....

• Present perfect simple with *just, already* and *yet*

77 Anna is an architect. It's now 1 o'clock and she's at her office.
Use the checklist to answer the questions about her.

07.30 tidy up for this evening's dinner party

08.30 arrive at office

09.00 read notes for planning meeting

10.30 check e-mail

11.00 answer e-mails

12.00 phone Sydney office

12.55 have a coffee and ring Roland

13.00 NOW

13.30 have lunch

14.00 do shopping for this evening's dinner party

14.30 show Mr Lawrence plans for his kitchen

15.30 go to planning meeting

17.00 finish monthly report

⬆

⬆

⬆

Example She's doesn't need to tidy up when she gets home. Why?
...Because she's already tidied up.....

- 1 She doesn't need to read her notes for this afternoon's planning meeting.
Why?
- 2 She doesn't need to check her e-mail. Why?
- 3 She doesn't need to answer her e-mail. Why?
- 4 The office in Sydney isn't expecting her to call. Why?
- 5 She doesn't want a coffee. Why?
- 6 She isn't going to ring Roland. Why?
- 7 She's hungry. Why?
- 8 She's worried about dinner. Why?
- 9 She's seeing Mr Lawrence this afternoon. He's a bit annoyed. Why?
.....
- 10 She can't leave the office at 5 o'clock. Why?

- Present perfect simple with the *first, second ...*

REMEMBER

This is the first time I've been in hospital. (not ~~*This is the first time I'm in hospital.*~~)

78 Complete the sentences.

Examples A: Try this pudding. It's called apple crumble.

B: Apple crumble? That's a funny name. Mmm, it's delicious.

It's the first time ...~~I've tried it.~~

Grandma's having a curry. It's the first time ...~~she's had one.~~

- 1 Can you show me how to send an e-mail? It's the first time
- 2 I saw the musical *Mamma Mia* again last night. It's the second time
- 3 I don't know how to make bread. Can you help me? It's the first time
- 4 Stop playing that song. I'm fed up with hearing it. That's the third time this-morning
- 5 A: I'm sure I met you at Darren's party.
B: No, I think this is the first time
- 6 Well done. You ran really well. Is that the first time in a 5000 metres race?
- 7 We're growing our own tomatoes this year. It's the first time
- 8 I feel a bit nervous about riding a horse. It's the first time
- 9 You're writing a lot of letters. That's the fourth one today.
- 10 She's going to do a bungee jump this afternoon. It's the first time
- 11 Of course I can skate. This isn't the first time you know!
- 12 Grandma's having another curry. That's the third one this week.

• Present perfect simple contrasted with past simple

79 Tick (✓) the sentences which are correct. Cross out the sentences which are wrong and write them correctly, with their numbers, at the bottom of the page.

- 1 I'm going to buy this dress. Have you chosen one yet? ✓
- 2 I'd love to see the Taj Mahal. ~~I never saw it.~~
- 3 My computer's really getting on my nerves. It already crashed three times this morning.
- 4 John hasn't phoned yet.
- 5 What time have you got up this morning?
- 6 We've just moved house.
- 7 Pete didn't eat meat since he was ten.
- 8 Have we met before?
- 9 Our next-door neighbours have returned from holiday yesterday.
- 10 I'd like to go to Florence. I never went to Italy.
- 11 Have you been to the new swimming pool yet?
- 12 We tried the new pizza place last night. The food has been awful.
- 13 We've seen a brilliant film last weekend.
- 14 Did you feel OK after that hamburger?
- 15 You're really tall. You grew a lot since I last saw you!
- 16 We've seen a great match last Saturday.

....2.. ...I've never seen it.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- Present perfect simple contrasted with past simple

80 Complete the dialogue.

Sarah: (you / go / ever / Morocco / ?) ...Have you ever been to Morocco?
Laurie: Yes, (I / go / 1997) (1)
Sarah: (how long / you / stay there?)
..... (2)
Laurie: (two months) (3)
(you / go / ever / there / ?)
..... (4)
Sarah: No, (not Morocco, but Tunisia)
..... (5)
Laurie: (what / be / like / ?) (6)
Sarah: (really interesting) (7)
Laurie: (be / there / long / ?) (8)
Sarah: No, (be / only there / two weeks)
..... (9)
But I want to go back next year.
Laurie: Really?
Sarah: Yes. I want to speak a bit of the language, too. (just / start /
learning Arabic) (10)
at night school. (have / first class)
..... (11)last Monday.
Laurie: Fantastic!
Sarah: And (already / make couscous)
..... (12)for my family!
Laurie: Couscous? What's that? (never / hear of / it)
..... (13)
Sarah: It's a Tunisian dish. (try / it) (14)
when I was there. It's delicious! I'll make it for you sometime.
Laurie: Sounds good. (have) (15)a dessert in Morocco
called 'Mehanncha' which means 'snake'. I can try and make that.
Sarah: Well, yes, OK. Mmm ... I must go now. See you!

- Mixed tense practice: present simple, present continuous, *going to*, past simple, past continuous and present perfect simple

81 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example My sister (work) has worked hard for the last few weeks but today she (have) is having a day off.

- 1 (you / leave) tonight?
- 2 I (start) my French course two months ago.
- 3 Salih (go) skiing last year and he (break)
..... his leg. He (not / go) this year.
- 4 A: Listen! Why (they / shout)?
B: They (just / see) a dolphin.
- 5 A: Can I help you? What (you / look for)?
B: I (lose) my glasses.
- 6 (you / watch) the match on TV last night?
- 7 I (just / buy) a magazine. It (cost)
£3.50 but last week it (be) only £3.00.
- 8 I (watch) Enya's concert on TV last night. I
(buy) her CD tomorrow.
- 9 While we (do) the shopping last Saturday, we
(find) a nice restaurant and (have)
a lovely meal there. And it (not / cost) a lot!
- 10 A: When I (be) a child, we (go) to Kemer.
B: (you / go back) recently?
A: No. I (not / go back) for years.
- 11 This (be) my cousin, Alice. I (not / think)
..... you (meet) her before.
- 12 (you / see) Jon anywhere? I (want)
to talk to him.

- Mixed tense practice: present simple, present continuous, *going to*, past simple, past continuous and present perfect simple

82 Complete the dialogues.

A Mr Cook is talking to the builder who is working on his new house.

Mr Cook: (you / finish) *..Have you finished...* everything?

Builder: Not quite. I (still / have got) (1) some bits and pieces to do.

Mr Cook: (you / repair) (2) the window?

Builder: Yes, and I (already / paint) (3) the walls.

Mr Cook: Good. And the door?

Builder: I (replace) (4) the door an hour ago but be careful! It (still / be) (5) wet because I (just / paint) (6) it.

Mr Cook: And the handle?

Builder: I (not / put) (7) the handle on yet. I (do) (8) it tomorrow.

Mr Cook: So, when can we move in? We (get) (9) fed up with living in a hotel.

Builder: You must wait another week, I'm afraid. I (not / repair) (10) the roof yet.

B Sally and Kevin have just met. They don't know much about each other.

Sally: I'm a graphic designer. What (you / do) (1) ?

Kevin: I (work) (2) for an oil company.

Sally: How long (you / be) (3) with them?

Kevin: I only (start) (4) working there last week.

Sally: What (you / do) (5) before that?

Kevin: I (work) (6) at the post office for two months but I (not / like) (7) the job.

Sally: What about the new one? (you / like) (8) it?

Kevin: I (not / be) (9) there very long, but the people are very nice, so I think I (like) (10) it.

- Mixed tense practice: present simple, present continuous, *going to*, past simple, past continuous and present perfect simple

83 Complete the letter.

Dear Daisy,

I (just / meet) 've just met a really fantastic guy! This is how it (happen) (1).

It (be) (2) Lara's twenty-first birthday party. I must say, I (not / look forward to) (3) it because I (have) (4) a cold and I (look) (5) awful. Anyway, I (go) (6).

About half way through the evening, Lara (come) (7) over to me with a boy and (say) (8), "This is my friend, William. He (just / arrive) (9). I (not / think) (10) you (meet) (11) before. It's only the second time William (be) (12) here."

After a short chat, William (say) (13), "I'm hungry. I (get) (14) something from the barbecue." I (go) (15) into the garden with him and while we (eat) (16), it (begin) (17) to rain. We (not / notice) (18)! We (stay) (19) out there till midnight.

When we (come) (20) back into the house, Lara said, in a very loud voice, "Where (you two / be) (21) all this time? You (not / speak) (22) to me all evening, William. But I see you (get on) (23) well with Tess."

I (go) (24) red with embarrassment, of course. I (not / know) (25) what to say. I (sometimes / think) (26) Lara (not / like) (27) me very much.

William (not / take) (28) any notice of her. But she (continue) (29). "I (come) (30) out into the garden to look for you but I (can / not) (31) find you anywhere."

"(you / look) (32) by the barbecue?" asked William. "We (be) (33) there all evening."

"Really?" said Lara. "Oh, please excuse me. I (just / see) (34) Guy Chambers over there. He (go) (35) to Cambridge University next year, you know. I must talk to him."

She (smile) (36) at William. But she (not / look) (37) at me.

Anyway, I (not / care) (38). Because William (smile) (39) at me. And I (see) (40) him next weekend!

Love
Tess

- *for, since, prepositions of time and time adverbials*

84 Complete the sentences with *since, for, next, last, at, on* or *in*.

Example She left university last summer.

- We're going to France year.
- Leman has been a teacher 1987.
- You must be there by 6.30 because the film starts 6.45.
- Can I come and see you week? I miss you. We haven't seen each other August.
- We're leaving 15th July.
- The train goes two o'clock.
- I haven't eaten anything breakfast.
- David's been in England a week.
- Are you busy the moment?
- Is he going to university year?
- Let's go out your birthday.
- I haven't seen you we were at primary school together.
- I like to go for a long walk New Year's Day.
- I don't like being alone in the house night.
- Did you go skiing the holidays?
- See you lunchtime!
- We're not doing anything special New Year's Eve, so come round if you like.
- Come on! Let's go ice-skating. We haven't been ages.
- I haven't eaten seafood I was so sick that time.
- She's been in Germany ten years. She went there with her family 1994 and she is coming back month.
- Never go to Paris August.
- Were you at home night?
- I know you're busy this Friday, but what are you doing Friday?
- Have you seen Wesley he moved to Manchester?
- We aren't going skiing this weekend. We went weekend.

- *will*: positive and negative

REMEMBER

Positive

I will go / I'll go

Negative

I will not go / I won't go

Will and *won't* are the same for all persons. We usually use *won't* rather than *will not*.

We use *will*

- 1 to talk about what we think will happen in the future (to make predictions) or what we know will happen:
Germany will win the next World Cup.
It will get dark at about 4.30 today.
- 2 to express decisions at the moment we make them:
It's my father's birthday tomorrow and I can't think what to get him. I know, I'll buy him a book about football.
- 3 to make offers, promises and threats:
I'll make supper for everyone.
I'll be there at 7.30.
I won't let you have that whistle any more.

85 Write *will* / *'ll* or *won't* in each gap. Then look at the three uses of *will* described in the box above and write which type each one is.

Example A: I haven't got any money with me.

B: It's OK. I'll..... pay the bill. Type3.....

1 A: Please, help me!

B: It's OK. I..... stay with you. Type

I leave you alone. Type

2 A: How old is your sister?

B: She..... be fifteen next month. Type

3 A: I think we..... take the train from London to Paris. It's more convenient.

Type

B: And it..... be cheaper than flying. Type

4 A: The weather in Amsterdam is terrible at the moment.

B: I know. And the weather forecast says that it get better for several days. Type

I think we cancel our trip. Type



• Future with will: questions and short answers

REMEMBER

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Shall I go?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will you go?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Will he go?	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Will she go?	Yes, she will.	No, she won't.
Will it go?	Yes, it will.	No, it won't.
Shall we go?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will you go?	Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Will they go?	Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

We can use *will you* to make requests:

Will you help me?

86 Use the prompts to complete the sentences.

Example A: (you / write) Will you write to me?
B: Yes, of course I will. And (I / phone) I'll phone you.

- A: She's decided to buy a horse.
B: Really! But (where / she / keep) it?
- A: We're going to the supermarket. (we / buy)
something for this evening's meal?
B: Yes, please. And (you / get) some
mineral water?
- A: Are you going out? (you / be) long?
B: No, I I'm only going to see Nathan.
- A: (I / tell) Abi about Steve going out
with Amanda?
B: Yes. Don't worry. I think she's already guessed. She (not / be)
..... upset.
- A: I don't want to go to the doctor on my own. (you / come)
..... with me?
B: Yes, of course I

• Future with will: predictions

87 What will happen in the future? Write Carl's predictions using the verbs in the box.

drive	earn	find	land	replace	use
not / be	not / go	not / work	not / kill	not / live	

Within the next fifty years ... *Example* computers ... teachers
Computers will replace teachers.....

- 1 most houses ... solar energy
.....
- 2 doctors ... a cure for AIDS
.....
- 3 astronauts ... on a new planet
.....
- 4 most people ... electric cars
.....
- 5 women ... more money than men
.....
- 6 there ... as many poor people in the world
.....
- 7 most people ... in offices
.....
- 8 we ... animals for food
.....
- 9 children ... to school
.....
- 10 people ... in family groups
.....

88 Which prediction do you disagree with most? Write about it here.

Example 4.....Most people won't drive electric cars because they're too slow.....
 8.....We'll still kill animals for food. We need meat to live.....
.....

• Future with *will*: decisions

89 Match Stuart's responses to what Rosalind says and write them next to the correct number.

Rosalind	Stuart
1 Someone's broken in!	a) Come on, we'll get a takeaway from the Indian restaurant.
2 I've locked my keys inside the house!	b) I'll call the police.
3 What would you like to drink?	c) I know what to do. I'll get in through the bathroom window.
4 We've got lots of different sandwiches.	d) I won't have anything, thank you.
5 Have you decided which shirt you want?	e) It's OK. We'll take a taxi.
6 How are we going to catch the mouse?	f) Oh no! I completely forgot. I'll do it now.
7 We're not going to get to the station on time.	g) I'll have two with tuna and mayonnaise and two with cheese and salad.
8 Did you send that e-mail?	h) We'll get a cat.
9 I'm really hungry, and there's nothing in the house.	i) Yes, I'll take the blue one.
10 You look tired.	j) Yes. Don't worry. I'll get the night bus.
11 Have you missed the last train?	k) Yes. I think I'll go to bed.

1	b)..... I'll call the police.....
2	.....
3	.....
4	.....
5	.....
6	.....
7	.....
8	.....
9	.....
10	.....
11	.....

- Future with *will*: offers, promises and threats

90 Complete the sentences with *will* / *'ll* or *won't* and a suitable verb.

Example A: Oh look, it's raining. I'll you my umbrella.

B: Thank you. I won't lose it.

- 1 A: This box is very heavy.
B: OK. I you with it.
- 2 A: I need some money.
B: Don't worry I you some.
- 3 A: Can I use your office tomorrow?
B: OK. I you the keys this evening.
- 4 A: Thanks for having the cat while I'm on holiday.
B: That's all right. We after her. She'll be fine.
- 5 A: I'm tired.
B: Don't worry. I the washing-up.
- 6 A: Please stay with me.
B: Don't worry. I away.
- 7 A: Look! The room is in a mess.
B: OK. We it up now.
- 8 A: I'm leaving you and that's that.
B: But I love you. I you go.
- 9 A: I want to go to the rock concert at the stadium.
B: OK. I some tickets.
- 10 A: I'm not going to go to school today.
B: But you must. I Mum.
- 11 A: Here's my phone number. But I'm out until 10 this evening.
B: That's OK. I you before 10.
- 12 A: You nearly hit the pavement then. Slow down!
B: OK. I so fast.
- 13 A: There's a party at school tonight but our car isn't working.
B: Don't worry. We and pick you up.
- 14 A: You didn't buy me anything for my birthday.
B: I'm sorry. I just forgot. I you out to dinner tomorrow evening. And I your birthday in future.

- *will and going to*

REMEMBER

going to

We use *going to* to talk about an intention, something which you've thought about and planned:

My parents are going to give me a car for my eighteenth birthday.

We also use *going to* when something in the present tells us what is going to happen:

Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.

91 Decide which alternative is best in each of the following sentences and circle it.

Example A: I've got terrible toothache.

B: *I'm going to get / (I'll get) an aspirin for you.*

- 1 A: Where are you going?
B: To the supermarket. *I'm going to buy / I'll buy* something to eat.
- 2 A: Can you take me to the station, please? It's raining.
B: Of course. *I'm going to be / I'll be* ready in a minute.
- 3 I've told him the date of your party but *he isn't going to / he won't* remember.
- 4 He doesn't feel well today. *He's going to see / He'll see* the doctor this afternoon.
- 5 I promise *I'm not going to tell / I won't tell* anyone.
- 6 He's been at this company for five years. He's bored so *he's going to look for / he will look for* another job.
- 7 Look out! *That plant pot is going to fall / That plant pot will fall* on your head.
- 8 Look, I'm busy. *I'm not going to sit / I won't sit* here drinking coffee all day.
- 9 I feel terrible. *I'm going to faint / I'll faint*.
- 10 Sorry. *We're going to stay in / We'll stay in* this evening and watch a video.
- 11 My brother's not here at the moment but I'm sure *he's going to be / he'll be* here soon.
- 12 A: Have you got any plans for the weekend?
B: Oh yes. *We're going to visit / We'll visit* my relatives who live by the sea.
- 13 She's a bit nervous because *she's going to do / she'll do* a parachute jump.
- 14 Don't worry. *I'm going to save / I'll save* your place in the queue.
- 15 I've advised her to get another job, but *she isn't going to listen / she won't listen* to me.

• *will* and present continuous

REMEMBER

Present continuous

We use the present continuous for future arrangements (especially personal arrangements) and planned actions. We often use it with a time or a place.

92 Decide whether *will* or the present continuous is best in each of the following sentences and complete them.

- 1 A: Are you ready to order, sir? What (you / have) ?
B: Oh, yes. I (start) with vegetable soup, please.
- 2 Can I come in late tomorrow? I (work) at Pizza Hut tonight.
- 3 He's busy so I (not / disturb) him.
- 4 How (people / spend) their free time in 2050?
- 5 I'm glad you like our furniture. (I / send) you a catalogue?
- 6 I'm sorry I broke your ruler. I (buy) you a new one.
- 7 A: So, yes. We (fly) to Hong Kong tomorrow.
B: How long (the journey / take)?
- 8 We (go) to a concert tomorrow evening.
- 9 What (we / have) for lunch today? I (not / eat) sandwiches again!
- 10 Which team (win) the cup this year?
- 11 A: Would you like to come to the cinema with us this evening?
B: Yes, I would. What time (you / leave)?
- 12 A: Wow! Is that your new computer?
B: Yes, but it doesn't work, so I (take) it back tomorrow. I hope they (change) it.
- 13 You (not / finish) your work by eight o'clock.
- 14 I can't come for tea. I (not / be) here. I (catch) the four o'clock train.
- 15 I haven't seen my cousin for ten years. Perhaps I (not / recognise) him!

- *should*: positive, negative and questions

REMEMBER
should

Positive	Negative	Questions	Short answers
<i>I should</i>	<i>I shouldn't</i>	<i>Should I?</i>	<i>Yes, you should. No, you shouldn't.</i>
The positive form, negative form, question form and short answers are the same for all persons. We use <i>should</i>			
1 to give or ask for advice: <i>You look tired. You should go to bed immediately.</i> <i>Should I take the job?</i>		3 to make or ask for suggestions: <i>You should have a big party on your eighteenth birthday.</i> <i>What should I wear to the interview</i>	
2 to give or ask for opinions: <i>Young children shouldn't play with matches.</i> <i>Should we change the law?</i>			<i>Should is not as strong as must.</i>

93 Complete each sentence with *should* or *shouldn't* and one of the phrase in the box.

be hard	read the instructions	phone the school
work harder	wear jeans	do with this salad
go home	talk so much in class	eat so much

Example You'll get into trouble. You ~~shouldn't talk so much in class~~....

- 1 Helga's at school but she thinks she's got flu. She
- 2 I bought the bread this morning, so it
- 3 Jim isn't doing very well in English. He
- 4 Rebecca's got an interview next week. She
.....
- 5 I'll clear the table. What I
- 6 I have put a lot of weight. I know I
- 7 We've missed the bus and we have to be at school in half an hour.
..... we?
- 8 You don't know how to get the messages from your mobile phone, do you? You

- *should*: positive and negative

94 Match the statements in Box A with the advice in Box B and write out the advice.

A 1 I always feel so tired. 2 I miss a lot of volleys when I'm playing tennis. 3 They've told her she's in danger of losing her job. 4 I like acting but I find it difficult to remember my lines. 5 The police stopped him the other day. 6 We've both had a lot of colds recently.	B a) He shouldn't drive so fast. b) She shouldn't be so rude to customers. c) We should go somewhere warm for a holiday. d) You should keep your eye on the ball. e) You should learn them with a friend. f) You shouldn't stay up so late.
---	---

- 1

...f)...

..You shouldn't stay up so late.....
- 2

.....

.....
- 3

.....

.....
- 4

.....

.....
- 5

.....

.....
- 6

.....

.....

95 Give advice to these people, using the cues in the box.

so many sweets **part-time job** without lights application form

Example I don't get enough pocket money. You should get a part-time job.....

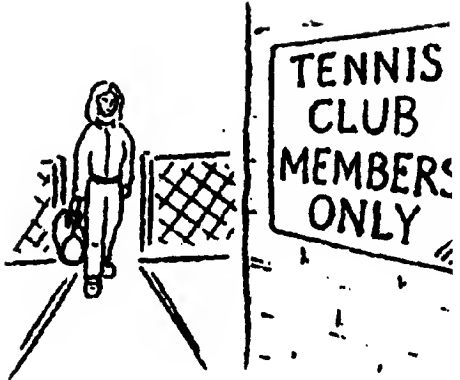
- 1 He's having a lot of problems with his teeth.
He
- 2 She's seen an advertisement for a fantastic job.
She
- 3 The police stopped her last night when she was cycling home.
She

- *should*: positive and questions

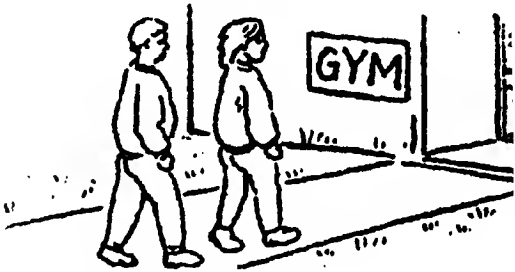
96 Write the question and the advice suggested by the pictures.

ask	go	phone
look up	join	take

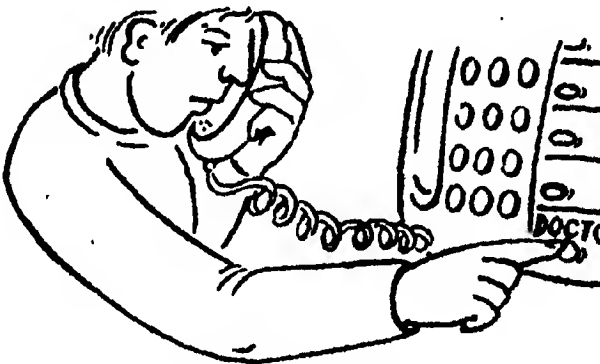
Example A: She hasn't got anybody to play tennis with.
What should she do?
B: She should join a tennis club.



1 A: They're both really unfit.
.....
B:



2 A: He's had a headache for three days.
.....
B:



3 A: I'm enjoying this book but some of the words are really difficult.
.....
B:



4 A: She's looking for Davies Street but she can't find it.
.....
B:



5 A: He's 16 and he can't swim.
.....
B:



• *should and ought to*

REMEMBER

ought to

You can use *ought to* in place of *should* in most situations.

You should apologise. *You ought to apologise.*

The negative of *ought to* is *ought not to / oughtn't to*.

You oughtn't to leave a child in the house alone.

Questions are formed like this:

Ought I to tell her?

Should is more common than *ought to*, especially in negatives and questions.

97 Use the prompts to write four sentences with *ought to* and four with *should*, some positive, some negative and some questions.

- Examples* He wants to contact his ex-girlfriend. It's a good idea.
(he / phone) ..He ought to phone her.....
He wants to contact his ex-girlfriend, but perhaps it's not a good idea.
(he / phone) ..He ought not to phone her.....
He wants to contact his ex-girlfriend. Is it a good idea?
(he / phone) ..Should he phone her?.....

ought to

- 1 My room's a mess. I can't find anything. (I / tidy)
.....
2 She's really busy at the moment. (you / disturb)
.....
3 Perhaps it would be a good idea to send her a card. What do you think?
(we / send)?
4 Ugh! This yoghurt's got something green growing on it. (she / eat)
.....

should

- 1 Leave the cat alone! (you / tease)
2 He's going to work in Germany for six months. (he / learn)
.....
3 This electricity bill seems very high. What do you think? (we / pay)
.....?
4 My bike hasn't got any brakes. (I / ride)

- have (got) to: positive

REMEMBER

We use *have to* or *have got to* to talk about obligations that come from other people:

We have to collect the tickets before 7.15.

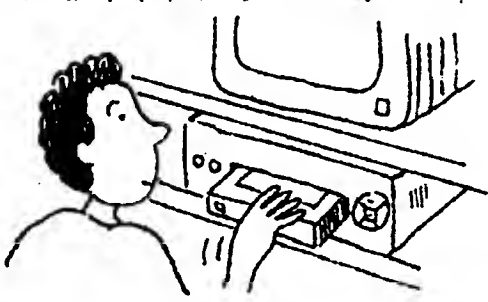
I've got to post these letters for my mum.

98 Use the phrases in the box with suitable verbs to write about what Joe has to do this evening.

his homework	something to eat	the cat
the plants	his friend in Zurich	the film on TV

6.00 p.m.


6.30 p.m.


7.00 p.m.


7.30 p.m.


8.00 p.m.


8.30 p.m.


Example At 6 o'clock he's got to get something to eat.....

- 1

.....
- 2

.....
- 3

.....
- 4

.....
- 5

.....

99 Write two sentences about things you've got to do when you get home this evening.

- 1

.....
- 2

.....

- *have to and have got to*

REMEMBER*have to*We use *have to* to talk about routines and rules:*We have to do two languages at school.* (not ~~*We've got to do two languages at school.*~~)*We have to walk on the right in the corridors.* (not ~~*We've got to walk on the right in the corridors.*~~)We don't usually shorten *have to* when talking about routines and rules:*We have to do two languages.* (not ~~*We've to do two languages.*~~)

100 Complete the sentences. Remember to use *have to* for routines and rules. You can use either *have to* or *have got to* for obligations that come from other people.

*Examples*You ~~*have to*~~..... swim ten lengths of the pool to get your first swimming certificate.Her parents have both got flu, so she's ~~*got to*~~..... do the shopping this evening.

- 1 All students be at school by 8.30.
- 2 My parents are expecting me home at 10. I go!
- 3 He can't fly direct to Krakow. He go via Copenhagen.
- 4 I think you have a visa to go to China.
- 5 In rugby, you always pass the ball backwards.
- 6 In the game of Snakes and Ladders, you throw a six to start.
- 7 My father has to travel 100 kilometres to work. He leave at 6 o'clock every morning.
- 8 Not everybody wants to listen to reggae music at two in the morning. You understand that.
- 9 Will you excuse me? I make a phone call.
- 10 We send in our competition entry by 12th June.
- 11 They stand up when the teacher comes into the room.
- 12 They hand in their projects at the end of the week.
- 13 This ice cream's delicious! You have some.
- 14 We're in the football team so we go to training sessions on Wednesdays and Fridays.
- 15 We always run around the pitch at the start of our training sessions.

- *have (got) to*: questions

REMEMBER

Have we got to go now? Do we have to do it now?

Do we have to get a visa?

Do / Does questions can be used for both rules / routines and for obligations that come from other people.

101 Write questions with *do / does* in response to these statements.

Example A: I'll never finish my project on time!

B: (When / you / hand it in) When do you have to hand it in?

- 1 A: It's 8 o'clock. Come on!
B: (we / go to the party)
- 2 A: She's a bit nervous about her new job.
B: (When / she / start)
- 3 A: It's quite a long race.
B: (How far / you / run)
- 4 A: He goes to a good school but it's quite old-fashioned.
B: (he / learn Latin)
- 5 A: Yes, you can renew your passport here.
B: (I / fill in / a form)
- 6 A: You can reserve a seat on the train, if you like.
B: (we / pay / extra)
- 7 A: The waiters look tired.
B: (they / work / long hours)
- 8 A: She won't be home till about ten o'clock.
B: (she / work / late / every night)
- 9 A: I like studying the guitar.
B: (you / take / exams)
- 10 A: OK, we'll go to the cinema this evening.
B: (we / book / tickets)
- 11 A: Come and play tennis at the club.
B: (I / wear / white)
- 12 A: I'm doing a first-aid course.
B: (What / you / do)

- don't have to

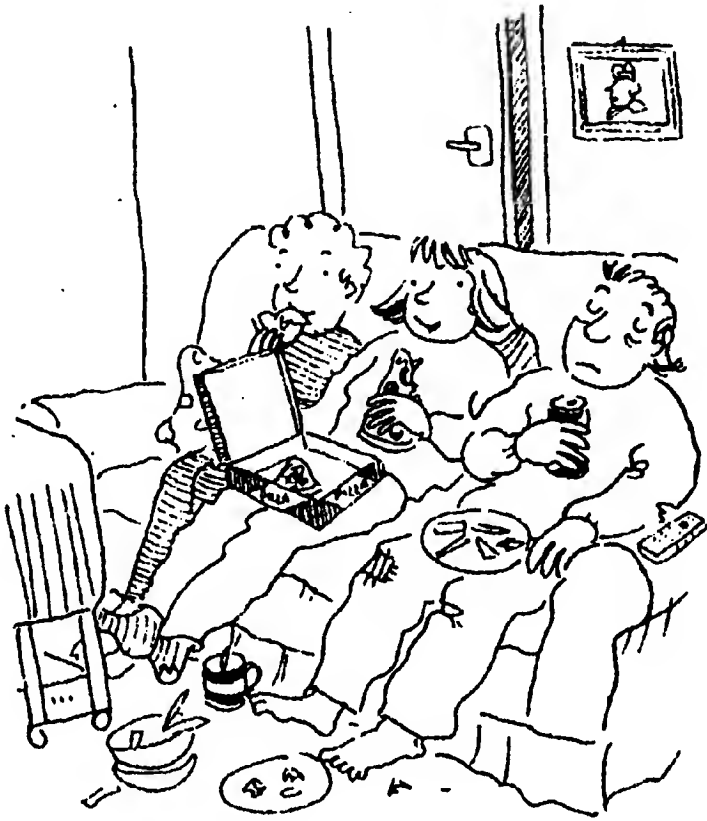
REMEMBER

We use *don't have to* to show that something is not necessary:
You don't have to go home tonight. You can stay in the spare room.

102 Denise and Craig Doyle like taking things easy. Their daughter Tracy likes taking things easy, too. Use *don't have to* / *doesn't have to* with the phrases in the box to write about them.

AN EASY LIFE

buy bread	do any cooking
do any homework	get up early
go to the hairdressers	go to the shops
pay any rent	tidy up
walk to college	wash any dishes
wash or iron clothes	



Example They live with Denise's mum.
They don't have to pay any rent.....

- 1 They do their shopping on the Internet.
- 2 They always get takeaway meals in the evening.
- 3 They use paper plates.
- 4 They send their dirty clothes to the laundry.
- 5 They employ a cleaner.
- 6 Craig hasn't got a job.
- 7 Denise works at a bakery.
- 8 Tracy's got a car.
- 9 Tracy's doing a hairdressing course at college. It's very easy.
- 10 Tracy's friends at college do her hair for her.

- had to

REMEMBER

The past tense of *have to* and *have got to* is *had to*.

We *missed the last bus* so we *had to* walk home. (not ~~We missed the last bus so we had got to walk home.~~)

The question form is *Did ... have to?*

Did you have to get a taxi home?

103 The Doyle family's holiday was a disaster. Use the cues in the box to write about it.

go to the embassy to get another	eat fish and chips every day
get a bus to the airport	go to the doctor
buy a new one at the airport	walk to their hotel
wait for the next one	stand in the queue for half an hour
walk two kilometres to the beach	wash dishes in the hotel kitchen
stay inside while Denise and Tracy were at the beach	

Example Tracy's car broke down. They had to get a bus to the airport.

- 1 Their suitcase broke.
- 2 At the airport, there were a lot people waiting to check in.
.....
- 3 They missed their plane.
- 4 When they arrived at the airport in Costa Fortuna, there were no taxis. ..
.....
- 5 All the restaurants were very expensive.
.....
- 6 The hotel wasn't on the seafront.
.....
- 7 Craig got sunburnt on the first day.
.....
- 8 Tracy was ill.
- 9 Denise lost her passport.
- 10 They didn't have enough money to pay the hotel bill.
.....

- have (got) to and had to

104 Choose one of the phrases in the box to complete the sentences.
(There may be two possible answers for some sentences.)

have to	has to	do ... have to?	had to
have got to ('ve got to)	has got to ('s got to)	does ... have to?	

Example Come on, the bell's rung! We have to go to our next lesson.
(or We 've got to go to our next lesson.)

- 1 I'm afraid your exam results weren't very good. You
..... take Maths and History again.
- 2 Are they coming on holiday with us or not? They
make up their minds.
- 3 Relax! We (not) be at the airport until
two hours before our flight.
- 4 A: Where's that book on Ancient Egypt?
B: I haven't got it. I take it back to the library.
- 5 He's lucky. He (not) help in the house.
- 6 We (not) go to school on Monday
because it's a Bank Holiday.
- 7 I'm enjoying the party. (we) leave now?
- 8 He catch the school bus at 7.45 every day.
- 9 Saturday mornings aren't much fun. I get up
early because I have a piano lesson at 9.30. Then my brother and I
..... go shopping with my dad.
- 10 I've twisted my ankle. The doctor says I rest it.
- 11 She wear a uniform in her job.
- 12 Stay a bit longer. You (not) go just yet.
- 13 What time (she) be at work?
- 14 A: She went to the Dance Centre for an audition last Saturday.
B: Really? What (she) do?
I dropped a vase in the shop and I pay for it.

• need to

REMEMBER

I need to know what happened. (It's necessary for me to know what happened.)

She needs to get a good night's sleep. (It's necessary for her to get a good night's sleep.)

105 Complete the sentences with *need to* and one of the verbs from the box.

be	book	check	do	explain	win
hire	keep	leave	lie down	move	

Example Hurry up! We need to leave.

- 1 He doesn't understand this Maths problem. You
..... it.
- 2 The film's really popular. Do you think they tickets?
- 3 The concert starts at 7.30 so he there at 7.15.
- 4 I'm not sure about next Tuesday. I my diary.
- 5 That plant's dying. We it to a warmer place.
- 6 All you is to collect five of these coupons.
- 7 I've just won £5000! I !
- 8 The bus service is quite poor. You a car.
- 9 The police might stop you, so you your
passport with you at all times.
- 10 She the next six games to stay in the match.

106 What do these people need to do? Give your own opinions.

Example I've put on a lot of weight. You need to do more exercise.

- 1 I fall asleep in lessons. You
- 2 I'm cold. You
- 3 I feel unfit. You
- 4 I want to go on holiday but I can't afford to.
You
- 5 I've got a new camera but I don't know how to use it.
You

• **can and could**

REMEMBER

can

Positive	Negative	Questions	Short answers
<i>I can speak English.</i>	<i>I can't speak French.</i>	<i>Can you speak French?</i>	<i>Yes, I can. / No, I can't.</i>

could

We use *could* as the past tense of *can* when we are talking about general ability:
He could read when he was only four years old.
We also use *could* as the past tense of *can* with verbs like *hear* and *understand*:
The house was near the beach. We could hear the sea at night.

couldn't

We use *couldn't* for both general and particular situations:
I couldn't read until I was seven.
I couldn't go to Rebecca's party because I was ill.
can / can't and *could / couldn't* are the same for all persons.

107 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't* and a verb from the box.

hear	read	remember	see	sleep	smell	water-ski
------	------	----------	-----	-------	-------	-----------

Example A: It was so hot last night. B: I know. I couldn't sleep.

- 1 A: That was Ewan McGregor!
B: I recognised him but I his name.
- 2 A: Can you ski? B: I've never tried. But I
- 3 A: How did they know there was a fire?
B: They burning.
- 4 A: I didn't know your grandmother was a musician.
B: Yes. She played the piano, but she music.
- 5 A: What's that strange noise? B: I anything.
- 6 A: How was the trip to the theatre?
B: The seats were awful. We a thing!

- *must, can, could, should, ought to, have (got) to, had to, need to*

108 What would you say in the following situations? Tick (✓) either a) or b)

Example Your friend has a lot of money with him.

- a) 'You oughtn't to carry so much money with you.' ☒
- b) 'You haven't got to carry so much money with you.' ☐

- Your friend is worried about getting to the cinema on time.
 - 'Relax! We don't have to be at the cinema until 7.15.' ☐
 - 'Relax! We shouldn't be at the cinema until 7.15.' ☐
- Your cousin doesn't look well.
 - 'I really don't think you ought to drive home.' ☐
 - 'I really don't think you have to drive home.' ☐
- You and your friend arrive late at the pizza restaurant.
 - 'Sorry! There were no buses. We had got to walk.' ☐
 - 'Sorry! There were no buses. We had to walk.' ☐
- You've given your friend some jeans. They're a bit long.
 - 'You need to turn them up. Then they'll be fine.' ☐
 - 'You've got to turn them up. Then they'll be fine.' ☐
- You're late arriving at your friend's house.
 - 'I'm sorry. I can't wake up this morning.' ☐
 - 'I'm sorry. I couldn't wake up this morning.' ☐
- Your friend's got a new computer game but you don't understand how to play it.
 - 'What do you have to do?' ☐
 - 'What must you do?' ☐
- Your parents want you to go on holiday with them, but you want to go camping with friends.
 - 'What should I do?' ☐
 - 'What have I got to do?' ☐
- You've just phoned the railway station to find out about a train journey.
 - 'We have to pay extra to book seats.' ☐
 - 'We must pay extra to book seats.' ☐

• Suggestions and invitations

REMEMBER

Let's ...

Shall we ...?

Why don't we ...?

Would you like to ...?

We could ...

I'd rather ...

I'd prefer to ...

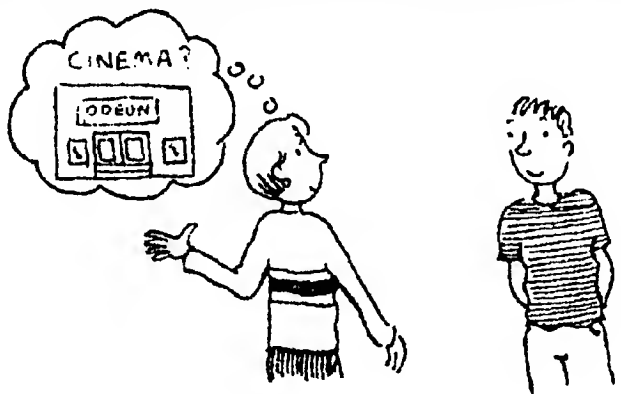
That sounds great!

Good idea.

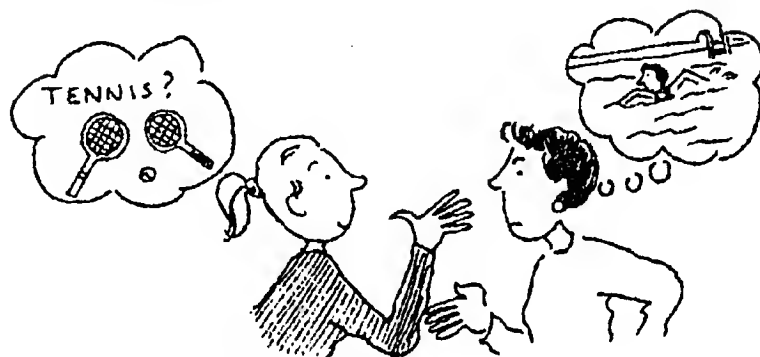
Yes, I'd like to. (not ~~Yes, I'd like.~~)

Yes, I'd love to. (not ~~Yes, I'd love.~~)

109 Write what the people are saying. Use the phrases above.



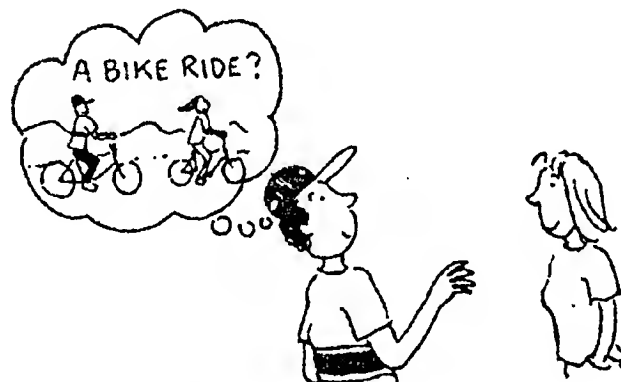
Example Girl: Let's go to the cinema...
Boy: Good idea!



3 Girl 1: Let's
Girl 2: I'd
.....



1 Girl: Let's
Boy: I'd



4 Boy: Shall
.....
Girl: Yes, I'd
.....



2 Boy: Would
.....
Girl: Yes, I'd



5 Girl: Would
.....
Boy: I'd
.....

• Suggestions and invitations

110 Use the information in the chart and the phrases on page 99 to complete the telephone conversation.



	entertainment		sport		food	
Max	cinema	✓	swimming	✓	hamburger	✓
	club	✗	table tennis	✗	pizza	✓
	jazz workshop	✓				
Claire	cinema	✗	swimming	✗	hamburger	✗
	club	✓	table tennis	✓	pizza	✓
	jazz workshop	✗				

Max: ..Shall... we go to the cinema this evening?

Claire: Oh, no. I'd (1) not.
..... (2) to go to a club.

Max: Oh, no. I'm not keen on clubs. (3) the
jazz workshop at the youth centre.

Claire: I don't like jazz. Why (4) table tennis?

Max: I'm bored with table tennis. (5) for a swim?

Claire: No, I've just washed my hair.

Max: We (6) a hamburger?

Claire: A hamburger? Oh, very exciting!

Max: Well, would (7) you like to go to the cinema?

Claire: Oh, yes. I'd (8) like to go to the cinema.

Max: OK. I'll come round at about eight o'clock.

Claire: That (9) sounds great.

First conditional

- First conditional: present simple + *will* / *won't*

REMEMBER

If you leave a message, I'll ring you back.

If you're busy, I won't disturb you.

We use the first conditional when the situation is possible and the result could happen.

We use the present tense in the *if* clause and *will* in the result clause.

We can put either the *if* + present tense clause or the *will* clause first.

If you leave a message, I'll ring you back. *I'll ring you back if you leave a message.*

If you're busy, I won't disturb you. *I won't disturb you if you're busy.*

We put a comma after the *if* clause when it comes first.

111 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and put in commas where they are necessary.

Example If you (go) ...go..... to the party... you (meet)will meet..... Alice's brother.

- 1 I (write) to you at the weekend if I (have) time.
- 2 You (not / do) well in the test if you (not / learn) your vocabulary.
- 3 If they (not / leave) now they (not / catch) the plane
- 5 If I (get) home late my father (be) angry.
- 4 We (not / want) dinner if we (have) a meal on the plane.
- 6 If the parcel (arrive) while you're out I (sign) for it.
- 7 He (not / go) to the party if she (not / go)
- 8 If you (come) round tomorrow evening I (introduce) to my American cousins.
- 9 If you (take) the CD back to the shop they (exchange) it for another.
- 10 I (not / speak) to you if you (forget) my birthday again!

- First conditional: present simple + *will / won't*

112 Match a phrase from Box A with a phrase from Box B and write sentences using *you*.

A	B
1 practise more often	a) ride more carefully
2 not / have so many accidents	b) go out more often
3 not / keep the camera still	c) not / get lost
4 save some money every month	d) not / take a good photo
5 make more friends	e) feel tired in the morning
6 buy a map	f) not / take a sandwich with you
7 go to bed late	g) play tennis better
8 catch your bus	h) have enough to go on holiday
9 like techno	i) leave now
10 not / get a ticket	j) need a visa
11 be hungry on the journey	k) love this album
12 go to Russia	l) not / phone the ticket office right now

- 1 g) If you practise more often, you'll play tennis better.
- 2 a) You won't have so many accidents if you ride more carefully.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

- First conditional: present simple + *will / won't*

113 Write sentences for each picture using the first conditional.

Example
(you / step back / you / fall into the river)
If you step back, you'll fall into the river. /
You'll fall into the river if you step back.



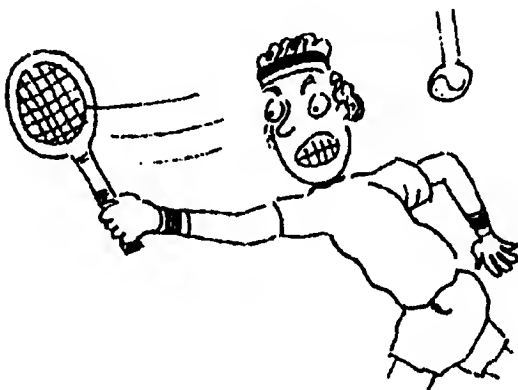
- 1 (you / eat all those chocolates / you / not / want your dinner)

.....
.....
.....
.....



- 2 (he / lose the game / he / not / control his temper)

.....
.....
.....
.....



- 3 (we / see a taxi / we / take it)

.....
.....
.....
.....



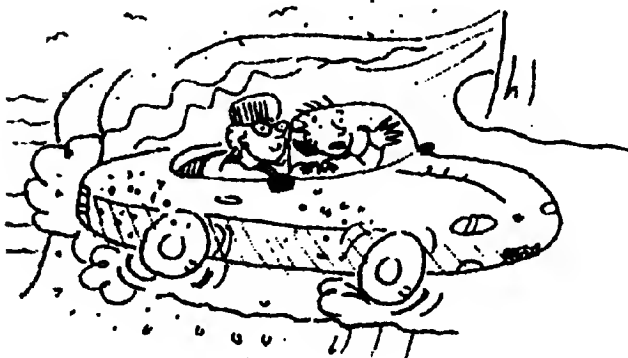
- 4 (I / drive / you / be too tired)

.....
.....
.....
.....



- 5 (you / go any faster / we / take off)

.....
.....
.....
.....



- First conditional: questions

REMEMBER

If he phones, shall I ask him to come round?

If the water's warm, shall we go for a swim?

In questions, we use *shall*, not *will*, with *I* and *we*.

114 For each situation, ask a question using the first conditional.

Example You want your friend to help you with your German. You offer to go round to his house.

'Will ...you help me with my German if I come round to your house?'

'If ...I come round to your house, will you help me with my German?'

- 1 You'd like to go for a walk in the hills with your friend on Saturday. It depends on whether it's a fine day.
'If
- 2 You want your friend to lend you his tennis racket, which is a very expensive one. You promise to look after it carefully.
'Will
- 3 You want a copy of *Film International* magazine, but you can only get it in town. Your friend says he might go into town this afternoon.
'If
- 4 You're going to stay at your friend's house while she is playing tennis. Someone might phone. Does your friend want you to take a message?
'If
- 5 Your friend has given you a plant. You think it might grow better in a warm place. Ask your friend's advice.
'Will
- 6 You're buying a sweatshirt for a friend. You ask the shop assistant about a refund – it might not fit.
'Will you
- 7 You're on your way home with your friend. You can't remember whether there's any food in the fridge. You ask your friend about going for a pizza.
'If
- 8 Your friend's sister is taking her final school exams. She needs to pass them to go to university. Ask your friend about his sister's plans.
'Will

- First conditional: *unless*

115 Change the *if* clauses to *unless* clauses, and complete the result clause in any way that is appropriate.

Example If you don't take regular exercise, you ...
Unless you take regular exercise, you'll become unfit.....

- 1 If they don't arrive by 6.30, we ...
.....
.....
- 2 It's snowing. If you don't put a coat on, you ...
.....
.....
- 3 If you don't start saving some money now, you ...
.....
.....
- 4 If he doesn't relax more, he ...
.....
.....
- 5 If the painting doesn't cost a lot, we ...
.....
.....
- 6 If you don't turn up for the football training sessions, you ...
.....
.....
- 7 If you don't phone me by 10 o'clock, I ...
.....
.....
- 8 If there isn't a good film on TV this evening, we ...
.....
.....
- 9 If you don't talk to people, they ...
.....
.....

- First conditional: *might*

116 Complete each sentence using *might* / *might not* in one of the clauses and the present simple in the other.

Example I'm not sure yet, but I (have) might have a barbecue if the weather (be) is good at the weekend.

- 1 I'll do my best to be home on time, but I (be) late if the traffic (be) bad.
- 2 I'd like to go skiing, but I (not / go) unless my friend (come) too.
- 3 A: Do your parents mind if you stay out late?
B: They're usually OK. But they (be) angry I (not / call) them.
- 4 If he (not / hurry) he (not / catch) the train.
- 5 Karen (not / answer) the phone if she (be) busy.
- 6 The ice on the pond is very thin. If you (skate) on it, you (fall) in.
- 7 If you (not / put) your keys in a safe place, you (lose) them.
- 8 If I (get) some money for my eighteenth birthday, I (buy) a scooter.
- 9 Italy (win) the cup if they (beat) England today.
- 10 My brother (help) paint the flat if he (have got) time.
- 11 She (not / get) a job if she (move) to the north of England.
- 12 My father (give) us a lift if we (ask) him.
- 13 If we (be) lucky, we (get) ticket
- 14 I'm not sure yet, but I (go) to Paris' next weekend if I (can) get a flight.

• First conditional: present simple + imperative

REMEMBER

If you see Louisa, ask her to call me.
Ask Louisa to call me if you see her.

If you find the receipt, don't throw it away.
Don't throw the receipt away if you find it.

117 Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box in the imperative and the present simple.

feel	bring	catch	come	correct
ask	wait	interrupt	invite	make
not / come	not / eat	not / lend	not / like	not / understand
not / worry	miss	rain	ride	tell
arrive	wear			

Example If he asks to borrow money, don't lend him any.

- 1 If you a bike, a helmet.
- 2 the washing in from the garden if it
- 3 her to the party if she to London next weekend.
- 4 him to be quiet if he again.
- 5 the fish if you it.
- 6 If you ill tomorrow, to work.
- 7 Please us if we any mistakes.
- 8 If you the train, the Number 18 bus.
- 9 If your plane early, for me in the coffee bar.
- 10 If you the questions at first, . Read them again.

• Adjectives and adverbs: regular

REMEMBER

Adjectives

We use adjectives to describe people or things:

He's a young man. He's tall.

It's an excellent car. It's expensive.

Adverbs

We use adverbs to give more information about verbs:

She talks quickly.

Some adjectives end in *-ly*: *friendly, lively, lovely, lonely, silly*. We don't usually make adverbs from them.

Notes

- To make an adverb from an adjective we usually add *ly*:
quick → *quickly*
- When an adjective ends in *-y* we change the *y* to *i* before adding *ly*:
heavy → *heavily*
- When an adjective ends in *-le* we take off the *e* and add *y*:
terrible → *terribly*

118 Complete this table.

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1 quick	quickly.....	15 cheap	.....
2 bad		16 clear	.....
3 careful		17 soft	.....
4 easy		18 kind	.....
5 terrible		19 nervous	.....
6 angry		20 fair	.....
7 slow		21 usual	.....
8 dangerous		22 wonderful	.....
9 quiet		23 serious	.....
10 quick		24 careless	.....
11 tidy		25 sudden	.....
12 happy		26 silent	.....
13 beautiful		27 complete	.....
14 calm		28 strange	.....

• **Adjectives and adverbs: regular and irregular**

REMEMBER

Some adverbs and adjectives are identical:

Adjective	Adverb
<i>early</i>	<i>early</i>
<i>fast</i>	<i>fast</i>
<i>hard</i>	<i>hard</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>late</i>
<i>It was hard work.</i>	<i>I worked hard.</i>

The adverb which comes from the adjective *good* is *well*:

<i>good</i>	<i>well</i>
-------------	-------------

119 Rewrite these sentences using adverbs.

Example I got bad marks. I did badly.

- 1 Be quick! Do it
- 2 This job is hard. We're working
- 3 We were early. We arrived
- 4 Be careful. Go
- 5 He talks in a quiet voice. He talks
- 6 She often gets angry. She often reacts
- 7 Was your train late? Did your train get in?
- 8 This car was really cheap. I bought it
- 9 The children were happy playing in the garden.
The children were playing
- 10 We were nervous while we were listening.
We listened

120 Circle the correct word.

Example Well done! You did that exercise *quick* / *quickly* !

- 1 You paint *beautiful* / *beautifully*.
- 2 The news shocked him *terrible* / *terribly*.
- 3 He spoke in a *soft* / *softly* voice.
- 4 He drives *dangerous* / *dangerously*.
- 5 You'll manage this exercise *easy* / *easily*.
- 6 We ate *good* / *well*.

• Adjectives and adverbs

121 The words in the box are adjectives. Use them to complete the extract, making them into adverbs where necessary.

careful	dangerous	difficult	easy
gentle	good	kind	late
nervous	safe	soft	

VILLA OF THE VAMPIRES
Chapter One

It was raining gently, as Brad and Jane drove up to the house. Jane rang the doorbell and waited. After a few minutes they heard the sound of footsteps. Eventually the door opened. The man who stood before them was tall, pale, with black hair and deep-set, dark eyes.



'Yes?' he said. 'What do you want?'

It was very (1) to hear him because he spoke in a very (2) voice.

'Um, th-th-thank you for your (3) invitation,' said Brad, (4)

'Invitation?'

'Yes,' said Jane. 'You rang (5) on Tuesday evening – to ask us for dinner. We've just moved into The Grange.'

'Oh, yes. Come in.'

'Thank you.'

'Well, you've arrived (6),' said their host, as they took off their coats. 'That's (7). The road is (8), especially in wet weather. It's so (9) to have an accident in those conditions. But I'm sure you drive (10).'

5

The passive

• The passive: present simple

REMEMBER

The passive: present simple

We make the present simple passive by using the present tense of the verb *be* with the past participle of a verb.

Positive

*The post is collected four times a day.
Olives are grown in this part of the country.*

Negative

Tea isn't usually drunk with milk in my country.

Questions

Is cricket played in your country?

Short answers

Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

We use the passive when we want to focus on an action, not who or what did it:

The post is collected four times a day is the answer to the question *How many times a day is the post collected?* (We're interested in the collection, not in the person who collects the post.)

122 Write sentences using the present simple passive. Do not change the order of the words.

Example our school / clean / every day Our school is cleaned every day.....

- 1 tea / grow / in India
.....
- 2 cars / not / repair / here
.....
- 3 how / ice cream / make / ?
.....
- 4 the keys / not / keep / here
.....
- 5 when / dinner / serve?
.....
- 6 newspapers / deliver / every morning
.....
- 7 English / speak / everywhere / in Turkey
.....
- 8 the windows / not / clean / very often
.....

• The passive: present simple

REMEMBER

by

When we want to focus on an action but we also want to say who or what is responsible for it, we use *by*:

The letters are sorted by a machine.

123 Put the verbs in the following sentences into the present passive. Then complete each sentence with *by* and a phrase from the box.

a chauffeur	a secretary	a ticket inspector	students
a warden	an alarm	security lights	the artist
an engineer	lifeguards	a well-known TV chef	

Example The tickets / check The tickets are checked by a ticket inspector...

- 1 All the articles for the school magazine / write
.....
- 2 She / drive / to work
.....
- 3 Swimming / supervise / at all times
.....
- 4 The hostel / look after
.....
- 5 Her letters / type
.....
- 6 All these prints / sign
.....
- 7 The architect's plans / check
.....
- 8 The restaurant / own
.....
- 9 The embassy building / surround
.....
- 10 The house / protect
.....

• The passive: present simple

REMEMBER

Active	Passive
<i>They grow apples in the north.</i>	<i>Apples are grown in the north.</i>

124 Read the text and rewrite it using the present simple passive.

They grow apples in the north of the country. They grow oranges in the south. They grow grapes throughout the country. They produce some very good wine.

They make cars and buses in factories in the centre of the country. They sell the cars to many countries in Europe, and also to America. However, they don't export the buses. They use them in the country itself.

Apples are grown in the north of the country.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

125 Write a description of your country's economy.

Write the name of something people

- grow and where they grow it:
- manufacture (steel, electronic goods, etc.) and where they manufacture it / them:

Write the name of something people

- export from your country and where it goes to:

Write the name of something people

- import into your country and where it comes from:

Now use the information to write a paragraph like the one in Exercise 124.

.....
.....
.....
.....

• The passive: present simple

126 Use the verbs in the box to write sentences using the negative of the present passive.

pay	live	grow	know
see	sell	sign	wear
read	leave	deliver	

Example Letters aren't delivered..... on Sundays.

- 1 Tea in England.
- 2 Sorry, postage stamps here.
- 3 There will be trouble if the bills on time.
- 4 I'm sorry but I can't accept this cheque. It
- 5 Names in alphabetical order.
- 6 No, the keys in the door.
- 7 Formal dress at dinner nowadays.
- 8 The poet Chaucer died in 1400, but his date of birth
- 9 The old castle in any more.
- 10 Make sure that your secret number by anyone

127 How much do you know about England and English? Write the questions using the present passive, and answer them.

Example a cricket bat / hold / like a baseball bat?
A: Is a cricket bat held like a baseball bat?
B: (✓)Yes, it is.

- 1 fruit cake / eat / with cheese in parts of northern England?
A:
B: (✓)
- 2 uniforms / wear / by all schoolchildren in England?
A:
B: (X)
- 3 wine / produce / in England?
A:
B: (✓)

• The passive: past simple

128 Use the information to write the questions and the answers using the past simple passive.

Example ballpoint pen / invent 1938 Laszlo Biro
When was the ballpoint pen invented?
It was invented in 1938 by Laszlo Biro.

- 1 world's first postage stamp / use 6th May 1840
When
- 2 first paper / produce AD105 in China
When
- 3 first jigsaw puzzle / make the 1760s
When
- 4 telephone / invent 1876 in the USA Alexander Graham Bell
When
- 5 radium / discover 1898 Marie Curie
When
- 6 first petrol-driven car / built 1885 Karl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler
When
- 7 first silicon chip / produce 1958
When
- 8 first television programme / broadcast 1936
When
- 9 first colour TV programme / show 1953
When

- The passive: past simple

129 Complete the information.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

In 1900 ...	the first escalator at the Paris Exhibition	see
1	the Paris underground system, the métro,	open
2	Puccini's opera <i>Tosca</i> first	perform
3	paper clips	invent
4	Coca-Cola was to Britain	introduce
5	the word 'brunch' (breakfast and lunch combined) first	hear
6	the king of Italy, Umberto I, and	shoot
7	the book <i>The Wizard of Oz</i>	kill
8	the minimum age of coal miners from 12 to 13	publish
9	hamburgers for the first time in the USA	raise
10	the first Davis Cup by the US men's tennis team	eat
11	The Central London underground railway by the Prince of Wales.	win
12	The ancient Palace of Knossos in Crete by Sir Arthur Evans.	open
13	The Kodak Brownie camera on sale in the USA for one dollar.	discover
14	The telephone by one in fifty people in the USA.	put
		use

• The passive: past simple

130 Fill in the gaps in the magazine article.

STRANGE BUT TRUE!

Figueira da Foz and Coimbra, Portugal

On 6 July 1949, the temperature here rose from 37.8°C to 70°C. The heatwave lasted only two minutes, but a number of farmyard chickens were killed by the heat and the Mondego River was said to be dry in several places.

Strange objects are sometimes carried for long distances by air currents and rain clouds.

1 Aberdare, mid-Glamorgan, UK

On 9 February 1859 an area 80 m x 12 m

..... with fish. They by a heavy shower of rain. And it's not only when it's raining that strange things fall from the sky ...



kill
say

cover
bring down

2 Billericay, Essex, UK

A house by large piece of 'blue ice', which comes from the toilet waste of aeroplanes when there is a fault. The roof very badly. Fortunately, the people in the house

hit

damage
not / hurt

3 Dubuque, Iowa, USA

On 16 June 1882, balls of ice up to 12 cm in diameter fell during a 13-minute storm. In two of them, small living frogs



found

4 Chicago, Illinois, USA

In December 1975, money fell from the sky. No-one knew where it came from. Five hundred and eighty-eight dollars in dollar bills The money by the people who found it. It to the police.

collect
not / keep
hand

5 Bath County, Kentucky, USA

On 3 March 1876, lumps of meat 7 cm to 10 cm square fell from a cloudless sky over an area 90 m by 45 m.

When the meat, it to be from a horse. It that buzzards must have dropped it. But there were no buzzards in the area at that time.



examined
think
say

• The passive: present simple and past simple

131 Make these active sentences passive.

Example We deliver newspapers every day. ..Newspapers are delivered every..

- 1 Chelsea football team didn't beat Tottenham.
.....
- 2 Did they recognise you?
.....
- 3 Do you use recycled paper for your books?
.....
- 4 Our telephone operators answer all calls within thirty seconds.
.....
- 5 Someone called you today at 3.30.
.....
- 6 They bring breakfast to your room.
.....
- 7 They chose the colours carefully.
.....
- 8 They don't teach Spanish at my school.
.....
- 9 They perform the play without an interval.
.....
- 10 They played the match in terrible conditions.
.....
- 11 They repeated the programme last night.
.....
- 12 Trevor Baylis invented the clockwork radio.
.....
- 13 We buy all our vegetables at the market.
.....
- 14 We don't grow oranges here.
.....
- 15 You didn't put the dishes away.
.....

- The past simple: active and passive

132 Decide whether the verbs in brackets should be active or passive and write them in the correct form.

In the news ...

A

Army bomb disposal experts (call in) were called in when a box (notice) (1) outside Bristol Zoo. After the box (blow up) (2) it (find) (3) to contain a rat left by its owner. 'I was looking for a new home for my pet,' he said. 'I (not / want) (4) anything like this to happen.' Pets which (not / want) (5) are sometimes left at the zoo, even though there are notices outside asking people not to do this.

B

On 21st August, 18-year-old Anne Keane (arrive) (1) at Shannon airport in Ireland three hours early and (ask) (2) an airport official for the Manx flight to Manchester. It is a journey of about an hour. Her luggage (put) (3) on the plane, but when she (not / appear) (4) her luggage (take off) (5) Airport officials (think) (6) Ann (want) (7) the Minsk flight, not the Manx flight. So she (put) (8) on the flight to Minsk, which is half-way between Warsaw and Moscow and is the capital of Belarus. She (land) (9) there several hours later. She (not / have) (10) a passport or a visa so she (throw) (11) into prison for the night. She (free) (12) after a Lufthansa official (arrange) (13) a free flight to Frankfurt. From Frankfurt, she (take) (14) to Manchester, where she (arrive) (15) and (welcome) (16) by her friends more than 34 hours after leaving her home in Kilkee, County Clare.

- Past simple: active and passive; past continuous: active; present perfect; present continuous; *going to*

133 Complete the letter.

Dear Mark

As you know, my mother, sister and I *..moved..* (move) into a new house two weeks ago. Quite a lot (happen) *..has.happened.....* since then!

On the very first day, my mother (start) (to paint the rooms and my sister and I (tidy up) the garden.

Since last week, however, we (have) a few problems. On Monday, the electricity (cut off) because a tree (fall down) (5) and (break) (6) the electricity cable. Then two days later, my mother (have) (7) an accident. She (fall) (8) off a ladder while she (put up) (9) a bookshelf. We (take) (10) her to the hospital. The X-rays (show) (11) that her leg (break) (12) in two places, so it (put) (13) in plaster.

Anyway, while all this (happen) (14) we (often / visit) (15) by our new neighbours who (help) (16) us finish the painting. They even (cook) (17) a meal for us on Friday.

Next week some men (come) (18) to do some building work. They (build) (19) a garage.

Write soon. I (look forward to) (20) seeing you again.

Love

Isabel



Quantifiers

• Quantifiers

REMEMBER

Quantifiers

We use quantifiers to show the amount or number of something we are talking about.

Some quantifiers can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns:

some, any, a lot of / lots of, plenty of, more, no

Some quantifiers can be used with countable nouns only:

many, a few, both, either

Some quantifiers can be used with uncountable nouns only:

much, a little, a bit of

We usually use *much* and *many* in negative statements and questions.

134 Complete the sentences with *a lot of*, *much* or *many*.

Use *a lot of* for positive statements.

Use *much* or *many* for negative statements and questions.

Example I usually have a lot of work to do at the office after a holiday.

- 1 Is there milk in the fridge?
- 2 We need another guidebook. There isn't information in this one.
- 3 There aren't tourists here this year.
- 4 This year there are new students in our class.
- 5 Were there people at the game?
- 6 You took photos on your holiday.
- 7 We went to the seaside the other day and saw different kinds of birds.
- 8 There's noise in here.
- 9 I don't eat red meat.
- 10 I'm afraid there isn't apple pie left.
- 11 Are there things to do in your town?
- 12 There was rain last night.
- 13 Sorry we didn't call. We didn't have time.
- 14 I put an advert in the newspaper but I haven't had replies.
- 15 I'm afraid I don't have money.
- 16 Were people invited to the opening of the exhibition hall?

- *Much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, a bit of*

REMEMBER

A bit is more common than a little.

I'd like a bit of cheese, please.

(I'd like a little cheese, please and

I'd like a bit more cheese, please.

I'd like a little more cheese sound formal.)

But you can use *a little* when you want to emphasise that the amount is small.

There's only a little milk left.

135 Complete the sentences with *much, many, a lot of, a few, a bit (of) / a little*

Example You must hurry. You don't have much time to finish the test.

- 1 Come here. There's dirt on your collar.
- 2 I love vegetables. I don't eat meat.
- 3 I can't go out tonight. I have homework.
- 4 I'm sorry, I can't finish my project. Can you give me more time?
- 5 It's not sunny today. There aren't people at the beach.
- 6 There aren't flowers in our garden.
- 7 I know it's bad for me so I only have sugar in my tea.
- 8 Could I have bread with my soup?
- 9 There isn't space in my new office.
- 10 There's only oil in this bottle. Have you got some more?
- 11 You should take books to read on holiday.
- 12 They used to be very rich but now they don't have money.
- 13 We have only petrol left. We must buy some.
- 14 They've got a farm but they haven't got animals.
- 15 This isn't a difficult text. There are only words which I don't know.
- 16 We're going out tonight with friends from school.
- 17 You can have as coffee as you like.
- 18 There's jam in this doughnut. It's lovely!

- *Some, many, much, a few, a little, any, no*

136 Complete the sentences with *some, many, much, a few, a little, any* or *no*.



Sally: We need *some* coffee. There's only (1) left.

Harry: And you've invited people round this evening, haven't you?

Sally: Yes, only (2) friends from the office, not too
..... (3)

Harry: How (4) will come, do you think ?

Sally: Five or six. I didn't invite the whole office.

Harry: No, but I think we should buy (5) more
things. I didn't do the shopping this week so we don't have
..... (6) sugar. What about biscuits? There are
..... (7) biscuits in the cupboard.

Sally: That's because you've eaten them all.

Harry: Well, I'll get (8) more, then.

Sally: OK.

Harry: Right. I'll buy coffee, sugar and biscuits. Have you got
..... (9) money ?

Sally: Sorry, no. You've got (10) money, haven't
you?

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/ were	been	forget	forgot	forgotten
beat	beat	beaten	freeze	froze	frozen
become	became	become	get	got	got
begin	began	begun	give	gave	given
bite	bit	bitten	go	went	gone / bee
blow	blew	blown	grow	grew	grown
break	broke	broken	have	had	had
bring	brought	brought	hear	heard	heard
build	built	built	hide	hid	hidden
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	hit	hit	hit
buy	bought	bought	hold	held	held
catch	caught	caught	hurt	hurt	hurt
choose	chose	chosen	keep	kept	kept
come	came	come	know	knew	known
cost	cost	cost	lead	led	led
cut	cut	cut	learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
do	did	done	leave	left	left
draw	drew	drawn	lend	lent	lent
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	let	let	let
drink	drank	drunk	lose	lost	lost
drive	drove	driven	make	made	made
eat	ate	eaten	mean	meant	meant
fall	fell	fallen	meet	met	met
feed	fed	fed	pay	paid	paid
feel	felt	felt	put	put	put
fight	fought	fought	read	read	read
find	found	found	ride	rode	ridden
fly	flew	flown	ring	rang	rung
			rise	rose	risen

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
run	ran	run	spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled
say	said	said	split	split	split
see	saw	seen	stand	stood	stood
sell	sold	sold	steal	stole	stolen
send	sent	sent	strike	struck	struck
set	set	set	swim	swam	swum
shake	shook	shaken	take	took	taken
shine	shone	shone	teach	taught	taught
shoot	shot	shot	tear	tore	torn
shut	shut	shut	tell	told	told
sing	sang	sung	think	thought	thought
sink	sank	sunk	throw	threw	thrown
sit	sat	sat	understand	understood	understood
sleep	slept	slept	wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	wear	wore	worn
			weep	wept	wept
speak	spoke	spoken	win	won	won
spend	spent	spent	write	wrote	written

Numbers refer to pages

Ability: with *can* and *could*, 97

a bit of, 122

a few, 122, 123

a little, 122, 123

a lot of, 121, 122

Adjectives and adverbs: regular, 108;
regular and irregular, 109

Adverbials: of time, 55

Adverbs and adjectives: regular, 108;
regular and irregular, 109

Advice: with *should*, 86;
and *ought to*, 89

Agent (with the passive voice), 112

already: with present perfect simple, 68

any: with countable and uncountable
nouns, 18;
with *-thing*, *-body*, *-where*, *-one*, 37;
quantifier, 123

Articles: definite, 6;
with indefinite, 8;
indefinite with countable and uncountable
nouns, 18

Auxiliary verbs: see each tense; in short
questions and answers, 13

been: with present perfect simple, 61

bit of, *a*, 122

by (with the passive voice), 112

can: and *must*, 12;
and *could*, 97

Clauses: defining relative, 39

Conditionals: see First conditional

Contradiction: with short answer, 45

could: with *can*, 97;
we could ... (suggestion), 99

Countable and uncountable nouns, 17;
with *a / an*, *some* and *any*, 18;
nouns both countable and uncountable, 20;
unit nouns, 21;
with *how much?* and *how many?*, 23;
with quantifiers, 121

Decisions: future with *will*, 79

Defining relative clauses: with *who*, *which* and
where, 39

Definite article: *the*, 6

Directions: prepositions of place, 52

'd like (*would like*), 25

don't have to, 93

ever: with present perfect simple, 62;
with present perfect simple and superlative
adjectives, 64

every- with *-thing*, *-body*, *-where*, *-one*, 37

few, *a*, 122, 123

First conditional: present simple
+ *will / won't*, 101;

with *if*, 101;

with *unless*, 105;

with *might*, 106;

with the imperative, 107

first / second / ..., *the*: with present perfect
simple, 72

for: with present perfect simple, 65;
in mixed practice, 78

Future meaning: present continuous, 28

Future with *will*, 79;
predictions, 79;
decisions, 79;
offers, promises and threats, 79;
will and *going to*, 84;
will and present continuous, 85

Gerund: after certain verbs, 33

going to: compared with present continuous
for future, 32;
in mixed tense practice, 75;
with *will*, 84;
in mixed practice, 120

gone: with present perfect simple, 61

had to, 94

have (got) to, 90;
have to and *have got to*, 91;
don't have to, 93;
had to, 94;
have (got) to and *had to*, 95

have got to, 90, 91

have to, 90, 91

- how many?* with countable and uncountable nouns, 23
how much? with countable and uncountable nouns, 23
if: in first conditional, 101
 Imperative: in first conditional, 107
 Indefinite articles: *a / an*, with definite article: *the*, 8;
 with countable and uncountable nouns, 18
 Infinitive, 33
 Intentions, 32
 Interrupted action: past simple and continuous, 49
 Invitations: and suggestions, 99
 Irregular verb list, 124
just: with present perfect simple, 68
Let's ..., 99
 List of irregular verbs, 124
little, a, 122, 123
lot of, a, 121, 122
many, 121, 122, 123
might: in first conditional, 106
 Mixed practice, 75;
 mixed tense practice, 75;
 for, since, prepositions of time and time adverbials, 78;
 modals, 98
 Mixed tense practice, 75
 Modal verbs: mixed practice, 98;
 see also: *can, could, have (got) to, must, need to, ought to, should, would*
much, 121, 122, 123
must for obligation, 9;
 and *can*, 12
 Necessity: with *must*, 9
need to, 96
never: with present perfect simple, 62
no- with *-thing, -body, -where, -one*, 37
no: quantifier, 123
 Non-necessity: with *don't have to*, 93
 Nouns, see Countable and uncountable nouns
 Obligation: with *must*, 9;
 have (got) to, 90
 Offers: future with *will*, 79
one with *would like*, 26
 Opinions: with *should*, 86;
 and *ought to*, 89
ought to and *should*, 89
 Passive: present simple, 111;
 past simple, 115
 Past continuous, 43;
 compared with past simple, 47, 50;
 with past simple and relative clauses, 48;
 with past simple and *when / while*, 49;
 in mixed tense practice, 75;
 in mixed tense practice, 120
 Past progressive: see Past continuous
 Past participle: see present perfect simple, 56;
 see Passive, 111, 115;
 see Irregular verb list, 124
 Past simple: compared with past continuous, 47, 50;
 with past continuous and relative clauses, 48;
 with past continuous and *when / while*, 49;
 in mixed tense practice, 75;
 passive, 115;
 passive with present simple passive, 118;
 active and passive, 119;
 active and passive in mixed practice, 120
 Place prepositions, 52
 Plural countable nouns, 17
 Possessive pronouns: with *whose?*, 35;
 with possessive adjectives, 36
 Possible condition: first conditional, 101
 Predictions: with *going to*, 32;
 future with *will*, 79
prefer (I'd prefer... (suggestion)), 99
 Prepositions of place: directions, 52;
 with prepositions of time, 54
 Prepositions of time: with prepositions of place, 54;
 in mixed practice, 78
 Present continuous for future, 28;
 for future and present, 31;
 for future compared with *going to*, 32;
 in mixed tense practice, 75;
 compared with *will*, 85;
 in mixed tense practice, 120

- Present meaning compared with future
 meaning using present continuous, 31
- Present perfect simple: regular, 56;
 irregular, 59;
 with *gone* and *been*, 61;
 with *ever* and *never*, 62;
 with *ever* and superlative adjectives, 64;
 with *for* and *since*, 65;
 with *just*, *already*, *yet*, 68;
 with the first / second / ..., 72;
 contrasted with past simple, 73;
 in mixed tense practice, 75;
 in mixed tense practice, 120
- Present progressive, see Present continuous
- Present simple: in mixed tense practice, 75;
 in first conditional, 101;
 passive, 111;
 passive with past simple passive, 118
- Prohibition: *mustn't*, 9
- Promises: future with *will*, 79
- Pronouns: possessive, 36;
some-, *any-*, *no-*, *every-*, 37
- Quantifiers: *a lot of*, *much*, *many*, 121;
 with *a few*, *a little*, *a bit of*, 122;
 with *some*, *any*, *no*, 123
- rather* (*I'd rather...* (suggestion)), 99
- Relative clauses: defining, 39;
 with past continuous and simple, 48
- Relative pronouns: *who*, *which*, *where*, 39, 48
- Requests: with *would like*, 25;
 with *will*, 80
- Shall we ...?*, 99
- Short answers: all tenses, 13
- should*, 86;
 and *ought to*, 89
- Simple past: see Past simple
- Simple present: see Present simple
- since*: with present perfect simple, 65;
 in mixed practice, 78
- Singular verb with uncountable nouns, 17
- some* with countable and uncountable
 nouns, 18;
 with *would like*, 26;
 with *-thing*, *-body*, *-where*, *-one*, 37;
 quantifier, 123
- Spelling: gerund, 33
- Suggestions: (strong) with *must*, 9;
 with *should*, 86;
 and *ought to*, 89;
 and invitations, 99
- Tenses: see Present simple, Past simple, Present
 continuous, Past continuous, Present
 perfect simple, Future with *will* and
going to, Passive, Mixed practice tenses
- there is / there are*: short answers, 13
- Threats: future with *will*, 79
- Time adverbials, 55;
 in mixed practice, 78
- Time prepositions, 54
- Uncountable nouns, 17;
 with quantifiers, 121
- unless*: in first conditional, 105
- Verb + gerund, 33
- Verb phrase with *would like*, 27
- Verbs not used in the continuous, 47
- where* in defining relative clauses, 39
- which* in defining relative clauses, 39
- who* in defining relative clauses, 39
- whose?*: with possessive pronouns, 35;
 and with possessive adjectives, 36
- Why don't we ...?*, 99
- will*: future with, 79;
 predictions, 79;
 decisions, 79;
 offers, promises and threats, 79;
 and *going to*, 84;
 compared with present continuous, 85;
 in first conditionals, 101
- would like*: offers and requests, 25;
 with *one / some*, 26;
 with verb phrase, 27;
Would you like to...?, 99
- yet*: with present perfect simple, 68

Progress in English Grammar is a three-level series of grammar practice books for all age groups.

Book 2 practises and consolidates the main English grammar structures needed by elementary learners. The clear instructions and simple exercise-types make this book easy to use for homework or self-study, as well as in class.

A Teacher's key and progress tests are available for each level.

